The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII......NO. 7108. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

METROPOLITAN AMUSEMENTS—BOOK AND ART SALES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 13.

The amusements of the season are briskly carried on, notwithstanding impending commercial clouds. Balfe's romantic opera of "The Talisman," founded on Scott's novel, has been produced with great success at Her Majesty's. Nothing can exceed the splendor or picturesque beauty of the dresses and scenery. The cast is a very strong one, including Nilsson, Marie Roze and Campanini. The subject of the piece is interesting, and both the music and libretto are highly dramatic. Everything, has therefore, combined to give the opera a good start, and its present success is undoubted. Its permanent popularity is, however, another question. The music is quite of the Balfe type, but always original, never very delicate, impassioned, or elevated, but pretty and pleasing. Taken altogether it would seem to be scarcely up to the mark of Balfe's former compositions. A desperate effort is being made to supply the dearth of tenors. Seven new tenors have been brought out within a week or so at the two operas, and they have certainly an open field before them. None of them, however, can be considered much more than a stop-gap. Next to the "Talisman," the musical event of the week has been the production of Lecoq's new comic opera, "Giroflé et Girofla," superior in music to "Mme. Angot," but, perhaps, scarcely so likely to be popular. It is played by a French company. We have at present in London two French companies—the one at the Opera Comique, and another at the Princess'. On the whole, it certainly cannot be said that justice is not done here to French art. French opera bouffe is played at four houses, and adaptations of French plays at several others. French singers are also getting hold of the operatic stage.

BOOK AND ART SALES.

There has recently been a number of interesting sales of books and works of art at which considerable sums of money have changed hands. One of these was the sale of Sir W. Tite's collection of old and curious books and manuscripts, and produced £19,943. It would take too long to go through the whole catalogue, but I may mention, as some clue to book-collectors, that the first editions of Shakespeare's separate plays went for about £40 each; the first edition of the whole plays, (1623,) £440; second edition, (1632,) £45; third, (1664), £79; fourth, £18. A manuscript lectionary of the eleventh century brought £550, and a *Nouveau Testament, traduit par les Théologians de Louvain*, with the mass, purgatory, &c., all boldly inserted in the sacred text, £107. Tyndale's New Testament, though all imperfect, ranged from £17 to £48; Wycliffe's New Testament, a manuscript of the fifteenth century, sold for £24. Perhaps the most interesting part of Sir W. Tite's collections was the autograph letters. Most of them sold for from £7 to £20, but a letter of Rabelais, in Latin, brought £60; a letter of Lord Bacon, £21; the initials of Nell Gwyn, scrawled at the foot of an ill-spelled letter by a secretary, £28; compare with this a letter by the Duke of Wellington about the battle of Waterloo, £2 10s.; the original manuscript of Elia's "Dissertation on Roast Pig," £34; a letter of Goldsmith to Garrick, £60; a letter of Mary, Queen of England, ("Bloody Mary,") £95; letter from Cromwell, giving an account of military exploits before Gainsborough, £106. Sir W. Tite was by profession an architect. Mr. Barker, whose art treasures have been under the hammer this week, was the son of a West-end tradesman. The collection included pictures of the Italian schools, Venetian glass, stained glass, Wedgwood, French faience, Frankenthal, Copenhagen, Vienna, Sèvres ware, carvings in ivory and wood, miniature and decorative furniture. The total amount realized was £65,400. The pictures, ninety-four in all, brought £37,200. Thirteen of these pictures were purchased by the English Government for some £10,000, including the famous "Nativity," by Pietro Della Francisca, (£2,415,) frescoes by Pinturicchio and Signorelli, Botticelli's "Mars and Venus," (£1,050,) and "Venus Reclining," with cupids pelting her with roses, (£1,527.) Mr. J. C. Robinson, a well-known connoisseur, has already raised a cry against the condition of this "Nativity." In 1857 he saw it in Italy in a state of irretrievable deterioration and decay, but afterward Mr. Barker put it in the hands of ignorant restorers, who entirely repainted it, so that at the present time hardly any part of the surface is from the hand of Pietro Della Francisca. The subject is to be brought before the House of Commons. Among other pictures which went at a high figure were a set of eight panels painted for Mme. De Pompadour by the school of Boucher, representing children in colors and landscape in blue, with borders of flowers in colors, in carved and gilt frames, (£6,352;) Hans Memmling's "Madonna and Child Enthroned," (£1,312;) Bellini's "Madonna and Infant Saviour," (£756,) &c. The glass and earthenware appealed, perhaps, to the sympathies of a larger class. An old Sèvres dinner service went for £645; five large Sèvres vases, *gros-bleu*, with female portraits in grisaille from the collection of the late M. Fould, the French Minister, £2,362; an eventail jardinière, £682; a rose-water ewer and dish in carved crystal, £404.

COSTLY CHINA.

The decorative furniture, chiefly of the time of Louis XIV. and Louis XV., was also recently sold at advanced prices. These prices, however, were outdone yesterday. At the sale of Capt. Rickard's collection a vase, thirteen inches high, by Morin, brought £1,837; and a set of three jardinières, with paintings of exotic birds by Alonde, the centre six inches, the side pieces four and three-quarter inches, £2,572. A *garniture de cheminée* belonging to the Earl of Coventry was bought for the Earl of Dudley for £20,650. It consists of a vase shaped like a ship, with a pair of eventail jardinières. The painting is by Morin. It is said that there are only seventeen sets of this *garniment*, and that Lord Dudley has obtained this one in order to replace one which was broken by a clumsy or careless house-maid. Another report, however, assigns it to the Parisian Rothschild.

J. H. F.

ARREST OF RAILWAY THIEVES—A DESPERATE RUFFIAN.

PATERSON, N. J., June 28.—The New-Jersey Midland Railway having been robbed for several weeks past of quantities of freight and metal, which was stolen from the cars and locomotives near Pompton Junction, Special Officer William High, Jr., of this city, was employed to work up the case. On Friday afternoon he arrested Dick De Bow, and yesterday afternoon Mr. High and a friend named William M. Murphy, of this city, were guided by De Bow to the rendezvous of the thieves, in a solitary house near Pompton Junction. About daylight this morning High went to the door and called for John Anderson, said to be the leader of the gang. Anderson almost immediately fired a shot-gun out of the second story window at High, the charge taking effect in his right side, causing a frightful wound, some of the shot penetrating his lungs. Murphy went off and got assistance and succeeded in arresting Anderson and John Titus, who, with DeBow, were brought to this city and lodged in jail. Recorder Warren and Dr. Quin, of this City, with High's parents, went up to see High, the Recorder to take his ante-mortem deposition, as it is scarcely possible that he can live.

WASHINGTON.

PRESENT CONDITION OF DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—On Tuesday or Wednesday, after the return of the President, a Cabinet meeting will be held to transact the business which has accumulated in his absence. By that time, it is supposed, the Commissioners to govern the District of Columbia until Congress shall provide a permanent form will have made up their minds whether or not they will accept the positions. The Governor, the Secretary, and the Board of Public Works having been legislated out of office, the District is at present without responsible parties to conduct its executive affairs. Ex-Gov. Shepherd, however, exercises an unofficial oversight of the District property, and the superintendent of Police also gives his attention to its preservation. The public generally do not feel any inconvenience from the absence of the Commissioners, although their presence is needed to pay the interest on the District debt, due on the 1st of July, and to pay the debts of the late Government, Congress having appropriated $1,300,000 for these purposes. Among the debts is over $200,000 due to the Washington Gas-light Company.

THE REDUCTION OF FORCE IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

The chiefs of the several bureaus of the Treasury Department have held a meeting with reference to the discharge of clerks and other employes, to take place on the 1st of July. The number to be discharged is about 400, one-half of them from the bureau of printing. All whose services will thus be dispensed with are to receive each two months' extra pay. The civil force in the War Department will be reduced 100. There is a small increase in the Department of State. There will be no changes in the Navy Department, although a number of civil employes will be discharged from the Navy-yards. The forces in the Post Office and Interior Department will remain as they are, with but slight changes.

CONTROLLER KNOX'S INTERPRETATION OF THE NEW CURRENCY ACT.

The Controller of the Currency has written the following letter, giving his construction of the new Currency act in reference to the reserve required to be held by the national banks:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 24th inst. My construction of the act of June 20, 1874, in reference to the reserves of the national banks, is, that the reserve upon circulation is abolished, but that the national banks are required to keep a reserve upon deposits, as provided in sections 31 and 32 of the National Bank act, a certain proportion of which must be kept on hand, and a certain other proportion with their reserve agents in the cities enumerated in the sections referred to. The banks are also required to keep an amount equal to five per cent. of their circulation on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, which amount may be deducted from the aggregate amount of the reserve required to be kept upon the deposits. Very respectfully,

JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller.

GEO. L. OTIS, Cashier Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS.

The appointment of Judge for the Western District of Arkansas, in place of Judge Story, resigned, will not be made till next Winter. In the meantime Judge Caldwell will, under the law, hold court in that District. Gen. Barker will resign the Marshalship of the Western District, and Gen. Fagin will be appointed to succeed him.

GOLD SALES FOR JULY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell $1,000,000 of gold on each Thursday during the month of July.

THE TREASURY—THE PUBLIC DEBT AND JULY INTEREST.

The Customs receipts during this month are larger than during June, 1873. There is also an improvement in the internal revenue receipts. The Treasury Department several days ago commenced payment from the $4,000,000 appropriated by Congress to supply the deficiencies. The public debt statement on the 1st of July will show a slight decrease. The Government will pay $22,000,000 gold for the July interest.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

The commission of the Civil Service Supervisory Board will expire with the month of June, there being no appropriation to continue them in service beyond that time, but the Department Local Civil Service Board will remain as heretofore.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.

Information from a responsible source is to the effect that the Receiver of the Ocean National Bank is conducting its affairs in a proper manner, and the probability is that all of its obligations will ultimately be paid.

THE COMMITTEE ON ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

A sub-committee of the Select Committee on Arkansas affairs, composed of Mr. Ward, of Illinois, and Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, will leave St. Louis on the 12th of July for Little Rock, to inquire into the Governmental affairs of the State.

THE PRESIDENT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT CHARLESTOWN—SERENADE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio., June 28.—A special to the *Enquirer* from Charlestown, West Va., says President Grant, accompanied by his wife and Dr. Norris, arrived here yesterday on a visit to friends and relatives. The President was received at the depot by the Mayor, the City Council, the entire Police force, and a crowd of citizens, who escorted him to his hotel. A salute of 100 guns was then fired on the wharf. Col. B. H. Smith made a speech of welcome, tendering him the hospitalities of the city. The President responded, expressing pleasure in visiting friends in the Kanawha Valley, and regret that he could remain but two days. The crowd gave three cheers and then escorted the President to the residence of Col. T. B. Swann. In the evening he was serenaded, on which occasion he made a brief speech. To-day he attended Rev. W. M. Mulenix's Methodist Episcopal Church. To-morrow he will visit an aunt, Mrs. R. M. Tompkins, at Cedar Grove, where he will spend one day and proceed on his Summer tour.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The freestone cutters in Boston, who have been on a strike since the 20th of April, have resumed work at the old prices.

Geo. W. Weeden, at Norwich, Conn., nineteen years old, fell from a cherry tree yesterday afternoon and was instantly killed.

Tracy & McIntyre's distillery, at Waterloo, N. Y., is totally destroyed by fire. Loss $70,000. Partially insured.

Rev. Mr. Harris, of Phillipston, was run over and instantly killed by a train on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, at Athol, Mass., on Saturday afternoon.

Dr. James McHaughton, President of the Albany Medical College, and the oldest practitioner in that section, died suddenly in Paris, France, June 12, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Charles Knowles, aged twenty-three years, of Troy, Me., on a visit to friends in Medford, Mass., was drowned on Saturday night while bathing in Mystic River.

THE COPAKE TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 28.—At the meeting of the Copake Trotting Association yesterday, the first race for $400 was won by L. E. Simmons' b. m. Bella, of New-York; Rosa, second; Register Boy, third Time, 2:39, 2:41, 2:46½.

The second race for $600, was won by W. C. Trimble's b. g. Commodore, of New-York; Tanner Boy, second. Time, 2:28, 2:32¾, 2:30¾, and 2:32¾.

THE POLICE BOARD.

LATEST ASPECT OF THE SITUATION.

VIEWS OF PROMINENT MEN—PROBABLE ACTION OF THE MAYOR—JOHN KELLY'S REPLY TO THE COMMISSIONERS' LETTER.

The resignations of Police Commissioners Gardner and Charlick, of which the public were informed in yesterday's TIMES, have occasioned much comment. It was generally supposed that they would not vacate their offices unless the courts or the Governor decided that they could no longer retain them, in consequence of having been convicted of a violation of the Election law. The motive which impelled them to tender their resignations is explained in the concluding paragraph of their letter to the Mayor. They wish, they say, to relieve themselves from the "unpleasant position in which the question relative to our official standing places both ourselves and the force. We have the honor to tender to you our resignations, which you will find inclosed, to the end that, while it will settle all disputed questions as to our title to our offices, it will leave you wholly free to review our official actions and name our successors."

This explanation did not seem at all satisfactory to Tammany Hall Democrats. They were inclined to the opinion that there was some hidden design behind the action of the Commissioners. They were fearful that some law had been discovered by the counsel of Messrs. Charlick and Gardner, under the provisions of which they could resign and be reappointed by the Mayor, and so avoid the legal complications which might arise if they retained their offices. Much stress is laid upon the fact that Mr. Gardner, Mr. J. H. Strahan, his counsel, and Ex-Mayor Hall, counsel for Mr. Charlick, called on Mayor Havemeyer on Saturday and conversed with him for some length of time, and it is alleged that the resignations resulted from this interview.

Up to a late hour yesterday Mayor Havemeyer had given no public notice of his acceptance of the resignations, nor expressed publicly any opinion or determination concerning the matter. A reporter of THE TIMES visited Mr. John I. Davenport yesterday, and that gentleman informed him that the letter of Messrs. Gardner and Charlick to Mayor Havemeyer, as published in all of the papers, contained many clerical and typographical errors, and that there were some important omissions.

One part of the letter as published was made to state, concerning the contest in the Eighth Assembly District, "that Mr. Kelly, with counsel, went before a Judge of the Supreme Court, and there instituted an *ex parte* proceeding regarding the action of the Commissioners of Charities." The statement should have read: "Mr. Kelly and a few associates, with their counsel, went before a Judge of the Supreme Court, and there instituted *ex parte* proceedings regarding the action of Mr. Commissioner Charlick."

In that portion of the letter referring to Tammany's efforts to indict the Commissioners, an omission is made. In the letter, as originally written, the following statement appeared:

"Finally, on the 30th day of May last, seven months after election, Tammany succeeded, after herculean efforts, in obtaining against us four indictments—all for misdemeanor—one of which was for having removed John Sheridan without giving him notice thereof, and the others having, as members of the board, voted for issuance of a telegram to the Captains of Police, calling their attention to a portion of the election manual which afforded them information as to what persons were by law entitled to a place behind the boxes during the canvass of votes. The latter three indictments, it was well understood, could not for a moment be sustained, and the former only by the adoption of an interpretation of the law wholly different from that given it by the Board of Police, and which they honestly believed to be its true construction. Permit us to here call your attention to a single fact which we think should not be overlooked. If an offense had been committed in the removal of Sheridan, that offense was committed equally by Commissioner Duryee, who was present and voted with us for such removal, as shown by the minutes of the board; yet no charge was made against him for such vote, and we alone of the board were indicted."

Mr. Davenport was of the opinion that Messrs. Gardner and Charlick had taken their present action after due deliberation, and only for the reasons set forth in their published letter. He would give no information as to who would be their successors, or whether or not they would be reappointed by the Mayor. They had been, he said, prosecuted for political purposes, and the influences brought to bear against them made their defense a matter of the greatest difficulty. The prosecution had been taken out of the hands of District Attorney Phelps, a Republican, and placed under the control of the Democratic Attorney General of the State. The law provides that the Attorney General can take charge of a case on the order of the Governor, or at request of a Judge of the Supreme Court. An application of this nature was made to Judge Donohue, before whom the *ex parte* proceedings referred to in the letter had been conducted, but Judge Donohue, fearing if he granted the order that his action would be open to great criticism, passed the application to a country Judge, then sitting in the City and unfamiliar with the case, and told him he thought it a proper application for him to sign. Judge Westbrook, the Judge in question, ignorant of the facts, affixed his signature, and Mr. Phelps then was relieved of the case, and Mr. W. H. Peckham, whom he had retained at the request of the Attorney General, as his associate, then declined to act with the prosecution. Messrs. Fellows and Wingate, who had acted for seven months as paid counsel of Tammany to procure evidence and prosecute the Commissioners, then slipped into the case.

Mr. Hugh Gardner, who was visited by a TIMES reporter yestrday, stated that he had nothing further to say than what was contained in his and Mr. Charlick's joint letter containing their resignations.

A TIMES reporter called yesterday upon Commissioner Duryee at his residence in Thirty-eighth street, for the purpose of ascertaining his views in connection with the resignation of Commissioners Charlick and Gardner. On being asked how he intended to act under present circumstances he said that he did not know. All that he knew about the matter was from what he read in THE TIMES. As to whether himself and Commissioner Dispecker could transact the business of the board he was not in a position to say. He would be guided entirely by the opinion of counsel in the matter. When interrogated as to the mode usually adopted in the appointment of inspectors of elections, he said the law prescribed certain forms, and that certain qualifications were required in the candidates, but he was unwilling to speak at all upon the subject.

The reporter next called upon a prominent lawyer to obtain his views from a legal standpoint. He said that since the resignation of Commissioners Charlick and Gardner there was virtually no Police Board in existence as the remaining Commissioners could not legally transact any business in its name. They might dispose of ordinary routine business, but had no authority whatever to act in the name of the board. And if Mr. Duryee and Mr. Dispecker should take upon themselves to transact important business such action on their part would be illegal. He believed that the present complication would lead to a dead lock in the Board of Police, such as existed just now in the Board of Apportionment. When asked his opinion as to whether the conviction of the Commissioners vacated their offices he replied that there could be no doubt whatever that when that conviction was obtained they virtually ceased to be members of the Police Board, so that in tendering the Mayor their resignations they were performing a very unnecessary duty, if such it might be called. They could not resign offices which they did not hold. He said that no matter how things were strained in their favor, the plain matter-of-fact view of the case was that their offices were vacated, as clearly implied in their conviction. He had not given the subject any special attention, nor did he wish to be understood as speaking authoritatively on the question, but from all that he had learned from the reports which appeared of the trial, it was his clear conviction that Mr. Charlick and Mr. Gardner ceased to be Commissioners when their conviction was announced. Upon this point he thought there could be no doubt. As to whether they could hold any other office at any future time, that was, he said, quite another question.

In conversation with another gentleman the reporter was informed that it had been agreed upon, before the Commissioners had sent in their resignations, that such resignations would not be accepted by the Mayor, or, if he did accept them, that he would reappoint Messrs. Charlick and Gardner. This gentleman said that the Mayor would reply to their letter of resignation, and after reviewing all the circumstances of the case, would undertake to pass over the conviction, and refuse to accept their resignations.

JOHN KELLY'S COMMUNICATION TO THE MAYOR.

Yesterday Mr. John Kelly forwarded a communication to Mayor Havemeyer in reply to the letter of Messrs. Gardner and Charlick tendering their resignations. He begins by characterizing the letter as an "ingenious tissue of special pleading, suggestive misstatements, and bald falsehoods," and says that he cannot let it go unanswered. He states that the Election law of 1872 was most carefully framed by Republicans to protect the purity of the ballot-box, and that its fair and manifest meaning was that of the six inspectors and poll-clerks who are appointed to act at each polling-place in the City, three should be on one side and three on the other of the contest waging at each election. He reviews the law and says that if fairly carried out according to its intent frauds at the ballot box would be impossible. Mr. Kelly goes on to speak of the manner in which the new Police Board was created, and accuses Charlick of having associated himself with Messrs. Henry Smith and Gardner to gratify his political aspirations, finding that the Democratic Party was not disposed to gratify them, and that the three men formed a ring and excluded their fellow-members who were upright and conscientious men. He asserts that it was the intention of certain members of the "controlling ring" in the Republican Party last year to unite with the James O'Brien organization, and that, with a view to the furtherance of these ends, at a meeting of the Board of Police, held Aug. 13, 1873, Hugh Gardner moved for the appointment of a committee of two to whom all election matters should be referred. This motion was carried. Messrs. Charlick and Gardner were immediately appointed on the committee by President Smith. Mr. Kelly, after high compliments to Messrs. Russell and Duryee, proceeds to detail the history of the troubles of Tammany in getting suitable inspectors of election and poll-clerks appointed. He avers that all Tammany wanted was a pure, free, and unchecked expression of the public will, and complains that of two Republicans selected by Commissioner Gardner, and one O'Brien Democrat and one Tammany Democrat selected by Commissioner Charlick, three were of one political sentiment on all local questions. In the Twenty-first Assembly District, he charges, that out of seventy-four Democratic Inspectors fifty-nine were supporters of Genet, and only fifteen from Tammany Hall. He then alludes to Charlick's intimacy with Genet, and asserts that there was a coalition "designed to elect their entire City and County ticket," as well as to elect Jones, Booth, Everard, and Pinckney as Senators in the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Senate Districts, and Riely, Schurman, Biglin, and Genet as Assemblymen in the Fourth, Eighth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-first Assembly Districts. Mr. Kelly goes on to charge the "conspiring Commissioners," as he terms them, with violating the spirit of the law, but credits them with having kept for some time more or less closely to the letter of the law. He then, reviewing all the evidence collected against Messrs. Charlick and Gardner, dwells especially on the points used respecting the alleged ejection of watchers at the polls in some of the districts by the Police, and the removal of inspectors without legal notice. He states further that the Council of Political Reform co-operated with Tammany Hall in the presentation to the Grand Jury, and that forty indictments could have been obtained from the Grand Jury before it closed if it had not been hurried. He then compliments Judge Brady, and intimates that the Attorney General's services were procured because the District Attorney was not sufficiently zealous. He says, in conclusion, that the successful prosecution and conviction of the Commissioners is greatly due to the aid received from honest Republicans, and a suggestion from a great Republican lawyer put the prosecutors on the road to final victory.

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The following postal changes have been ordered:

New-England.—Offices Established—Golden Ridge, Aroostook County, Me., Abbey J. Morrisson, Postmaster; New-Harbor, Lincoln County, Me., Alexander H. Brackett, Postmaster; North Falmouth, Cumberland County, Me., J. W. Gould, Postmaster; North Georgetown, Sagadahoc County, Me., John A. Riggs, Postmaster; Clinton Grove, Hillsborough County, N. H., Amos Breed Postmaster; Chocorua, Carroll County, N. H., Joshua N. Piper, Postmaster; East Swansey, Cheshire County, N. H., Albert B. Read, Postmaster; Northwood Ridge, Rockingham County, N. H., Henry F. Day, Postmaster; Plainfield Springs, Washington County, Vt., James Monse, Postmaster; Arlington Heights, Middlesex County, Mass., Jonas M. Bailey, Postmaster; Cohasset Narrows, Barnstable County, Mass., Isaac Small, Jr., Postmaster; Dodgeville, Bristol County, Mass., Alfred Chatterton, Postmaster; Ponkapoag, Norfolk County, Mass., George M. Davenport, Postmaster; North Plymouth, Plymouth County, Mass., James M. Harlow, Postmaster; South Westminster, Worcester County, Mass., Artemus Merriam, Postmaster; West Brimfield, Hampden County, Mass., Royal D. Butler, Postmaster; Westport Harbor, Bristol County, Mass., James M. Soule, Postmaster; Clark's Corner, Windham County, Conn., Mathew H. Foster, Postmaster; Pomfret Centre, Windham County, Conn., Ethan Allen, Postmaster; Reynolds Bridge, Litchfield County, Conn., William Barbour, Postmaster; Tyler City, New-Haven County, Conn., Charles H. Amesbury, Postmaster; East Cumberland, Providence County, R. I., Benjamin W. Tingley, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—John H. Blanchard, Hampden Centre, Penobscot County, Me.; Mrs. Sarah P. Wing, Saugerville, Piscataquis County, Me.; Jesse Cooper, Colebrook, Coos County, N. H.; William M. Wason, Marlborough, Cheshire County, N. H.; Albert G. Soule, Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt.; Rolla Flint, Hancock, Addison County, Vt.; Benajah Phelps, Keeler's Bay, Grand Isle County, Vt.; Don Eugene Curtis, Lowell, Orleans County, Vt.; William F. Herriman, West Bedford, Essex County, Mass.; John F. Simmons, Centre Hill, Hartford County, Conn.

New-York.—Offices Established—Crandall's Corners, Washington County, J. E. Crandall, Postmaster; Kiskaton, Greene County, Frederick Wangenstein, Postmaster; Paddlefords, Ontario County, Harvey Paddleford, Postmaster; Saxon, Ulster County, John W. Sax, Postmaster; West Saugerties, Ulster County, Christopher Roshe, Postmaster. Discontinued—Iona, Rockland County. Names Changed—Butternuts, Otsego County, to Gilbertsville; Moresville, Delaware County, to Grand Gorge. Postmasters Appointed—Perry Wolcott, Alps, Rensselaer County; Michael Gephart, East Gaines, Orleans County; Horace G. Stillwell, East Hamburg, Erie County; Constant Webster, East Nassau, Rensselaer County; William J. Holling, Marion, Wayne County; Robert J. Wilson, Newfane, Niagara County.

New-Jersey.—Offices Established—Deal Beach, Monmouth County, Y. Edward Coombs, Postmaster; George's Road, Middlesex County, Thomas Pearse, Postmaster; Guttenberg, Hudson County, A. C. Birkenstock, Postmaster; Ocean Beach, Monmouth County, A. Bitner, Jr., Postmaster; Scobeyville, Monmouth County, William H. Foster, Postmaster; Vailsburg, Essex County, Walter K. Sturges, Postmaster. Postmaster Appointed—Isaac N. Begler, Turkey, Monmouth County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Canby, Columbia County, William Miller, Postmaster; Walliversville, Columbia County, George Cavenee, Postmaster. Name Changed—Moorland, Allegheny County, to Bridgeville. Office Discontinued—Melvy, Washington County. Postmasters Appointed—William Wagoner, Delaware Grove, Mercer County; Wm. H. McCully, Foster's Mills, Armstrong County; Wm. P. Lashley, Green Point, Bedford County; Reuben W. Schoerer, Lyon's Station, Berks County; Joseph W. Travis, Phœnix, Armstrong County; Charles W. Stine, Pleasant Gap, Centre County; Daniel Baum, Temple, Berks County.

Maryland.—Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Catharine Reier, Greenwood, Baltimore County; Elizabeth Gundling, Lanham, Prince George's County; Alvin Owings, Woodbine, Carroll County.

COLLISION AT SEA.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 28.—The schooner Henrietta, from Philadelphia for Newburyport, with coal, put into Newport to-day, having been in collision with the steamer Hunter, off Montauk. The port-bow was stove in, and received other damages. She is leaking badly, and will have to discharge her argo.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS OUTFLANKED AT ESTELLA.

MADRID, June 27—Evening.—Gen. Concha has made an important movement and secured advantages which are confidently expected to lead to the fall of Estella in a few days. The Carlists, anticipating an attack on the right bank of the River Ega, erected strong defensive works in that quarter. But Gen. Concha suddenly crossed the river and occupied Abarzuza and other positions east and north of Estella in order to intercept the retreat of the enemy to Las Amezcuas. The Carlists are thus outflanked, and their position may be considered critical. It is anticipated that they will abandon Estella and endeavor to reach Las Amezcuas.

CARLIST ADVICES FROM ESTELLA.

BAYONNE, June 28.—Advices from the Carlist head-quarters at Estella have been received to the 26th inst. They represent that there had been some fighting, but it was without important result. Don Carlos, with his wife, and heavy reinforcements was expected to arrive in the city on the 27th, and assume supreme command of the defense. No news has since been received here from Estella, a storm having interrupted communication.

CONCHA'S ATTACK ON ABARZUZA IN A STORM —CARLISTS TO GIVE NO QUARTER.

MADRID, June 28.—Gen. Concha, in the midst of a terrible storm, surprised the positions of Zuruemain, Abarzuza, and Zadal, which were defended by eight battalions. The engagement lasted an hour. The Republicans had few killed, and their wounded number about a hundred. The Carlist losses were heavy.

Abarzuza is a point of the utmost importance, as it commands a defile leading to Las Amezcuas. The Carlists will probably be forced to retire into the Province of Alava, west of Navarre.

Orders have been issued from the Carlist headquarters, directing all Generals to carry on the war hereafter without truce or parley.

Gen. Concha, on the contrary, in a general order, tells the national troops not to make reprisals, and declares that it is their mission to conquer, not to exterminate.

CONCHA AWAITING SUPPLIES.

MADRID, June 28.—Gen. Concha has made no further movement since the occupation of the position around Estella. His advance await a convoy of provisions and ammunition. When it arrives the onward movement will be resumed.

TITLES OO NOBILITY.

MADRID, June 28.—A decree has been ordered revoking the decree by which titles of nobility were ordered.

FRANCE.

THE POSTAL CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES—DOCUMENTS SIGNED IN AN EDITOR'S HOUSE—THE BONAPARTIST COMMITTEE.

PARIS, June 28.—The Postal Convention between France and the United States was promulgated yesterday. It is believed it will go into force next month.

The house of the editor of *Le Pays*, a Bonapartist organ, has been searched by the Police, who seized a number of documents.

M. Mansard, a Bonapartist, has written a letter, in which he acknowledges that a committee exists for the furtherance of a *plebiscite*, and that M. Rouher is its President. This statement is made in the face of M. Rouher's recent denial in the Assembly of any knowledge of such a committee.

Gen. Amandeau will represent France in the Brussels Congress.

A REVIEW—TACTICS OF THE LEGITIMISTS.

PARIS, June 28.—President MacMahon reviewed the troops at Longchamps to-day.

LONDON, June 29—5:30 A. M.—The *Times'* Paris special dispatch reports that the Legitimists are trying to induce the Count De Chambord to issue a liberal manifesto on the day Rochefoucauld's motion is reported to the Assembly.

They have by this manœuvre to secured a majority for the Monarchy. Deputy Lucien Brun has gone to Frohsdorff to negotiate with the Prince for some such concession.

ITALY.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS.

ROME, June 28.—Bishop Dwenger, of the American pilgrims' party, has left this city for Vienna. It is announced that the pilgrimage will be repeated next year, when it is expected that over 500 Americans will participate.

BRAZIL.

DEATH OF THE PRIMATE OF THE BRAZILS.

LONDON, June 28.—Dispatches from Pernambuco announce the death of the Primate of the Brazils.

TURKEY.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, June 27.—Strong shocks of earthquake were felt here yesterday.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

SENOR AVELLANEDA ELECTED PRESIDENT.

LISBON, June 26.—Dispatches by the Brazilian cable announce that Señor Avellaneda has been elected President of the Argentine Confederation.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AT DAYTON, OHIO—FOURTH AND FIFTH DAYS.

DAYTON, Ohio, June 28.—The International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations met yesterday, at 9:30 o'clock, in Music Hall. The topic of discussion—"Associations in Small Towns"—was announced. The discussion was opened by Mr. R. Gray, of Port Hope, Ontario, Canada, and continued by other members. The next topic was "Open-air Meetings," in which Mr. Builaski, of Washington, D. C., was assigned the leading part. The discussion of these two topics consumed the forenoon session, and a recess was taken until 3 o'clock P. M. At the afternoon session the topic, "Association Boarding-houses," was announced, and discussed by Mr. Wilkie, of Toronto, Canada, and others. Another topic, "How Can the Associations, Especially in Large Cities Reach the Commercial and Artisan Classes?" was discussed at length by Rev. G. A. Hall, of Washington, D. C.; Mr. Gleason, of Boston, and a number of other members.

A special committee reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, expressing the sincere and hearty thanks of the convention to the President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries, and all officers who have so ably and impartially performed their duty; to the officers and members of the Dayton Association, for their cordial welcome and untiring zeal, contributing in so many ways to the happiness and comfort of the delegates in attendance; especially to the Postmistress, who so faithfully conducted the business of that department; to the pastors and members of the various churches of Dayton for their earnest Christian greetings, and for opening their beautiful edifice for service, &c.; to the ladies of Dayton, "God bless them," who extended to the delegation on the first day of convention such a magnificent reception at the First Presbyterian Church; to the municipal officers and citizens of Dayton generally for their cordial welcome and bountiful hospitality; to the press of Dayton and other cities, who occupied so much valuable space in giving to the world a correct account of the proceedings of the convention, and to the proprietors and officers of the hotels, and to the railroad and steam-boat companies, who have extended favors to delegates. All unfinished business of the convention was referred to the executive committee, with power to act.

After singing and prayer, a recess was taken till 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

After devotional services, a letter from a number of ladies in Cleveland was received, containing words of encouragement for the convention, and stating that the ladies had agreed to raise $200,000 for the erection of a building for the Young Men's Christian Association of Cleveland, the building to be the head-quarters for reform in that city. A request for prayers in behalf of the Women's Temperance League, of Dayton, was read and prayers offered.

The most effective method of prosecuting the work of the Young Men's Christian Association was taken up and discussed. Geo. W. Gleason, of Boston; Judge J. P. Woods, of Selma, Ala.; W. R. Davenport, of Erie, Penn.; Sheriff Thomas, of Hamilton, Ontario; W. Hind Smith, of England, and others made appropriate speeches on the topic, after which singing, prayer, and benediction was pronounced, and the convention adjourned.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

COMMENCEMENT AT WILLIAMS' COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 28.—It is Commencement at Williams'. Saturday evening the competitors for representative orator to the international collegiate contest in New-York next January took place. W. D. Edmonds, of Utica, N. Y., was the successful man. The judges were S. I. Prime, D. D., of the New-York *Observer*: S. H. Tyng, Jr., of New-York City, and Rev. Horrick Johnson, of Auburn Theological Seminary. The exercises proper of Commencement Week began Sabbath morning with an address before the Williamstown Young Men's Christian Association by Rev. Horrick Johnson, D. D. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock President Chadbourne delivered the Baccalaureate address to the graduating class, and immediately after this came the mission park prayer-meeting. Mark Hopkins, D. D., presided, and Hon. Harry Rice, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and Mr. Prime took part in the exercises. During the evening addresses on missions were delivered in the Congregational Church, and Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., preached in the Episcopal Church.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

The following is the programme for Commencement Week at Cornell University:

MONDAY, June 29.—Examination of candidates for admission to the University at 9 A. M., University buildings; inaugural address by Felix Adler, M. A., Ph. D., Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature and History, at 7:30 P. M., in Library Hall; evening, class supper.

TUESDAY, June 30.—Examination of candidates for admission at 9 A. M., University buildings; address before the Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts by Hon. Willard C. Flagg, M. A., at 7:30 P. M., in Library Hall.

WEDNESDAY, July 1.—Annual meeting of the Associate Alumni at 10 A. M. in Library Hall. Class Day exercises at 2:30 P. M. in Library Hall. Meeting of the Trustees of the university at 3 P. M. in the Cornell Library. Address before the Colleges of History and Literature by Edward Everett Hale, M. A., at 7 P. M. in Library Hall. Class concert at 9 P. M. in Wilgus Hall.

THURSDAY, July 2.—Sixth annual Commencement at 9 A. M. in Library Hall. Reception by the President of the university at 8:30 P. M. Class ball at Wilgus Hall

TRINITY COLLEGE—OPENING OF COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 28.—The Commencement week of Trinity College opened with the Baccalaureate sermon to-day by Bishop Williams.

CANADA.

RAILWAY FINANCIERS AT OTTAWA—PROCLAMATION REGARDING THE REVENUE LAWS IN MANITOBA.

OTTAWA, June 28.—A large party of railway financiers, bankers, and other citizens from various parts of the United States and Canada, visited Ottawa yesterday. They inspected the Chandère Lumber Manufactories, and were amazed at the quantity of lumber lying in the yards. They also much admired the scenery in Ottawa Valley. After completing the tour they left for Alexandria Bay and the Thousand Islands, where they remain to-day, leaving for New-York Monday morning by the New-York Central Railroad.

A proclamation of the Governor General is published to the effect that all inland revenue laws of Canada, and all laws respecting the collection and the management of the revenue derived thereunder, are applied to and will be enforced in Manitoba. By an order in Council, dye woods on the free list, when unmanufactured, are not to be considered manufactured when imported simply ground or in chips; and rattan for chair-makers on the free list, is also declared to cover rattan imported for whip manufacture.

Mr. Wilmot will arrive at Ottawa Monday, for the purpose of depositing 10,000 salmon fry in the Salmon River.

THE WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 29—1 A. M.—*For Southern New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, generally clear and warm weather will prevail during the day, with south or west winds and falling barometer.*

For the lake region and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather and local rains, with south-west or north-west winds, lower temperature and rising barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	68°	66°	3:30 P. M.	96°	96°
6 A. M.	60°	68°	6 P. M.	78°	86°
9 A. M.	75°	75°	9 P. M.	75°	77°
12 M.	85°	85°	12 P. M.	73°	78°

Average temperate yesterday..........78⅞°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........77⅜°

PREMATURE EXPLOSION IN A STONE QUARRY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 28.—Two workmen in Beatty's quarry, in Branford, foolishly tried to drill out a heavy charge of powder which had failed to explode. The friction of the drill exploded the charge, and both men were seriously injured. One has since died, and the other lies in a critical condition.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 28.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Donau, from New-York June 17 for Bremen, arrived here last night, and proceeded.

PLYMOUTH, June 28.—The Hamburg-American, steam-ship Thuringia, from New-York June 18, arrived here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, June 28.—The Inman steam-ship City of Chester, from New-York June 20, the Guion steam-ship Minnesota, from New-York June 16, and the Red Star steam-ship Kenilworth, from Philadelphia June 15, arrived in this port to-day.

REV. DR. TAYLOR'S CHURCH.

HISTORY OF THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

CONGREGATIONALISM FROM 1586 TO 1874—ITS GROWTH IN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND—THE OLD TABERNACLE ON BROADWAY—ITS PART IN THE ANTI-SLAVERY STRUGGLE AND THE WAR—SKETCH OF DR. TAYLOR.

The origin of Congregationalism is as old as the Reformation. Calvin and many other of the prominent leaders of the latter advocated its liberal and progressive policy in an age when restraint both in church and State was considered the prime necessity and abnormal condition of man—coeval with his creation. Of a free church in a free State the popular opinion of the sixteenth century had about as much conception as of universal suffrage. Man was made for government, not government for man, and the powers that were, ruled him not by virtue of his consent, but by Divine right. Nor was this theory held only by the Church of Rome. It was distinctly incorporated into many of the reformed religions, and advocated in all its original purity by the first philosophers of the time. In England, where the progress of the Reformation was, to a certain extent, checked by adventitious circumstances, the Puritan movement in the reign of Elizabeth was the entering wedge which resulted in the separation of the free-church element from the established fold. The Puritans proper were not Congregationalists, but a large number of the better ones among them had embraced its tenets as early as 1586. This was the year in which the church scheme of Robert Brown, whose followers were afterward denominated "Brownists," was first proposed. The heated controversy, finally ripening into the open persecution which followed, caused the emigration to Holland, in 1608, of the more devoted supporters of the new movement. John Robinson, afterward famous as the first Pastor of the church in New-England, was the leader of this little flock. In 1620 came the ever-memorable departure for America of the Mayflower, with her historic company of 102 souls, the founders of the New-England Church and State. The long and stormy voyage, the landing at Plymouth Rock on the 22d of December, and the formation of the infant colony on the shores of Massachusetts Bay, are as familiar as household words. Robinson, the original Pastor, died in 1625. The first formal church organization was at Salem on the 6th of August, 1629, four years before the opening of the Dutch Reformed Chapel in the fort at New-York. Harvard College was founded in the same year. During the civil war in England between Parliament and the King, the Church of Massachusetts sided, as far as lay in its power, with the former, sheltering those of the regicides who fled to America on the return of Charles II. to the throne. This action brought the colonists into disrepute with that monarch and his advisers, an ill-favor which resulted in the revocation of their charter and the curtailment of their privileges. Connecticut, which was early settled by the more liberal-minded of the Church in Massachusetts, and where the preaching and influence of Roger Williams imparted an additional impetus to the free-church movement, was early a stronghold of Congregationalism. Another source of this growth was the excellent education of the New-England clergy. Many of them had completed full theological courses in England, while others had largely acquired their preparatory training in the same country. Five years after the accession of Charles II. his Commissioners, sent to Connecticut to examine the state of the people, reported them "to have a scholar to their minister in every town or village." In 1700, Yale College, an institution which for a hundred and seventy years has given clergymen to New-England and, indeed, to the whole country, was opened for study. The young men of Connecticut were not slow to avail themselves of its privileges, and a marked increase in the ordinations to the ministry was soon perceptible. In New-York City the strictly Congregational movement, as distinguished from the Presbyterian order of church government, is of comparatively late growth. The first free church was erected at the corner of Washington and Dey streets, in 1830, and was contemporary with the early anti-slavery movement. Of this latter, the first apostles in New-York were Lewis Tappan and Wm. Green. By them Prof. Charles D. Finney, now of Oberlin College, was invited to preach at an open-air meeting in Chatham square, the two promoters of the affair being unable to procure a public hall for their purpose. At the last moment, however, they succeeded in obtaining the old Chatham Theatre, then situated at the rear of No. 110 Chatham street, in a purlieu of grog shops. To the use of the building the manager kindly added a considerable sum of money toward the needed alterations. In the church thus constructed Prof. Finney preaching in 1832, delivering a sermon on every consecutive evening of the first two months. His audiences numbered all the way from 1,000 to 2,500. A few years later the old Tabernacle on the east side of Broadway, just above Leonard street, was completed, at a cost of $66,000, Mr. Finney, Mr. Joseph Ditts, and Mr. Green being the originators and chief promoters of the enterprise. An entrance twenty-five feet wide led up to the main building, which was 100 feet square, with a seating capacity of 3,000. It was opened in May, 1836. Among its earliest and most prominent members were Wm. M. Halsted, of Halsted & Haines; Wm. W. Chester, Abijah Fisher, Arthur Tappan, and several other members of the Bible and Tract Societies. Rev. Mr. Finney officiated as Pastor for over a year, resigning in 1837. A year or two later he was called to Oberlin College, an institution with which he is still connected. In 1838 the membership of the Tabernacle—at that time denominated the Sixth Free Church—was increased by a colony from the First Church, in Dey and Washington streets, and Rev. Joel Parker installed as Pastor. During the years 1838–39 the business of the society was conducted under the Presbyterian form. In the last-named year the congregation were struggling under a heavy load of debt, which would have undoubtedly swamped them had it not been for the exertions of one of the members, and that one a new-comer. This gentleman, who actually saved the old Tabernacle from being converted from its original purpose, was Mr. David Hale, at one time editor and heaviest stockholder in the *Journal of Commerce* newspaper. The building was mortgaged to its foundations; the obligations were due, and a decree of the court ordering its sale at public vendue had been already issued. In this emergency Mr. Hale came to the front, and purchased the building for $10,000 in cash, giving his notes, payable in installments, for an additional $20,000. This was at a time when money was worth two per cent. a month, and the Presbyterian churches of the City had in vain attempted to raise one-half of the amount needed. Sidney E. Morse, Benjamin F. Butler, Wm. B. Crosby, Robert T. Haines, Wm. W. Chester, A. R. Wetmore, and Jas. Boorman were among those through whose assistance Mr. Hale was enabled to make this all-important purchase. The design of the latter was to form a church of the free Congregational order, such as prevailed in New-England, a proposal rejected by nine-tenths of the 600 members on the ground that such a form of church government would be unpopular in New-York. About forty of the society, however, concluded to stand by their benefactor, and at a meeting held on the 7th of July, 1840, a Congregational Church was formed under articles of faith similar to those of the Park Street Church, Boston. A lease of the Tabernacle building was given to the society by the new owner on the most favorable terms. The church officers having been elected, and the necessary preparations made, Rev. E. W. Andrews was installed as first Pastor in January, 1841. He continued in office for nearly four years, until his retirement in 1845. In the same year Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson entered upon his pastorate of upward of a quarter of a century's duration. At this time the number of members on the rolls was sixty-seven. From its earliest existence the old Tabernacle was the constant scene of the May anniversaries, with which its name has long ago become inseparably connected. Bible societies, tract societies, religious and secular associations of the most varied nature, there held their annual gatherings for a period of over twenty years. In the main hall of the old building Father Gavazzi, Edward Everett, O. M. Mitchell, and a host of others equally famous in law, literature, and science, have held forth to audiences which were to be counted by thousands. But beside the part played by the Tabernacle and its congregation in the political struggle which began in 1848, and ended in 1865, this phase of its existence is tame. At the very outset of the anti-slavery movement in 1848, when the Southern interest in Congress attempted to legalize slavery in the Territories, Dr. Thompson entreated his congregation "to do their utmost, to defeat that great wickedness," an utterance which was not forgotten at the polls. When, emboldened by previous submission on the part of the North, the Southern slave-holders and their allies in Congress conspired in the passage of the Fugitive Slave law, the Pastor of the Tabernacle Church declared obedience to such a law to be "crime."

The effect of such words at that juncture can hardly be realized in these times, when slave-lords and plantation manners have been done away with. A storm of obloquy and abuse arose which shook the religious and social circles of the City to the centre. The congregation of the Tabernacle were told "to leave such a Pastor to bare walls," and "to strip him of his bread and butter." One paper went so far as to demand of them "to roll his black coat in the mire." But they only clung with renewed affection to the leader who had risked so much in the cause of suffering humanity, and with one voice re-echoed his sentiments and adopted his opinions. All through the weary and seemingly unending contest, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas-Nebraska fight of 1854, the renewed attempts at making the free North a hunting-ground for slaves, the struggle over the admission of Kansas in 1856, the continued agitations of the years 1857–58–59–60, up to the commencement of the Rebellion in 1861, the Pastor and people of the Broadway Tabernacle never swerved from the straight, often hard, and always unpopular course which they had from the start determined on. Their motto was, "Christianity and slavery cannot live together," and thoroughly did they live up to it. An unending series of meetings in favor of free soil and free speech were held in the old Tabernacle during those toilsome years, when the doors of all other public halls in the Metropolis were shut in the faces of the despised Abolitionists. Here Phillips, Garrison, and Fred. Douglass addressed tumultuous assemblages, in which the friends of slavery were often in the ascendant, and where Isaiah Rynders, and his fellow-bullies of Tammany, delighted to interrupt the speakers with the vilest and most brutal insults. From the commencement of the war no stronger and more unyielding defenders of the national cause were to be found in the entire North, than the congregation of the Broadway Tabernacle. Of the members of the society numbers enlisted in the army and navy, many of whom fell in battle or died lingering deaths in the hospital or prison. The devotion of those at home was as strong in the darkest hours of the contest as in the brightest. On the eve of the great victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg, when the depression and anxiety of the nation were at its height, when rebel sympathizers in the streets of New-York advised their Union friends to "give it up and get the best terms possible," the congregation of the Tabernacle in one hour raised over $30,000 and forwarded it to Washington toward the enlistment of fresh troops. Of this sum two ladies contributed $500 each, with the words, "We cannot go, put men in our stead." On the public this generous and unlooked for action had an effect it is hard to overestimate. Letters of thanks from Senators, from Cabinet Ministers, from Generals, high in the confidence of the Government, flowed in upon the donors, and roused a multitude of drooping spirits which were well nigh exhausted. Later on when the sanitary work of the great struggle concentrated the attention and efforts of the wives and mothers of the North, when the noble commissions for the relief of the wounded, established their head-quarters in the field and followed the track of the army, caring for the sufferers of both sides alike, no religious organization was more prominent in their support than the Broadway Tabernacle. In 1863 Dr. Thompson, in person, joined the army operating in the South-west, and for months pursued his sacred labors amid the dead and dying on battle-fields which have passed into history. And when the close of the great contest was at hand, and Peace—not of Compromise, but of Victory—dawned for the first time in a generation, there were no rejoicings more sincere, or more heart-felt, than those of the church which had remained steadfast to the end.

In missionary work, both among the heathen and at home, as well as in the defense of the public schools against the attacks of their politico-religious enemies, the efforts of this congregation have been as extended and unabated, though not as widely known, as its course during the war. At the close of Dr. Thompson's pastorate, in 1871, the working membership was over 600, the additions during that period on confession of faith amounting to 457, and those by letter 900, forming a total, in round numbers, of 1,400. In 1857, the old Tabernacle on Broadway was abandoned for the new edifice on Sixth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, erected at a large expense, and extensively repaired, two years since, at a cost of $70,000. In 1871 the resignation of its revered and almost life-long Pastor was tendered, an action in which growing ill-health on his part had at last forced a reluctant acquiescence from the church. On the 14th of November, 1871, the assembled society voted the sum of $30,000 to Dr. Thompson, an amount afterward increased by private donations to $55,000, and which remains the most magnificent gift of the kind on the records of American church history. Without including this last offering, the total contributions of the congregation during Dr. Thompson's incumbency aggregated over $670,000. The Trustees of the society for the current year are John Gray, Levi M. Bates, Caleb B. Knevals, Nathaniel Fisher, Charles Abernethy, and Cornelius N. Bliss. Rev. Rufus S. Underwood is Pastor of the Bethany Mission, established in connection with the church, at Ninth avenue and Thirty-sixth street.

WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, D. D.

William M. Taylor was born at Kilmarnock, in Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 23d of October, 1829, and is therefore now in his forty-fifth year, that period in which manhood is supposed to have reached its prime, and when the best faculties have been strengthened by age while still retaining the vigor of youth. His early life was passed amid those beautiful country scenes which Burns has described in verse that will never grow old. That the surroundings of the youthful mind impress it to an incalculable extent, no one competent to form an opinion will deny. Around and on all sides of the young scholar (his early education was at the village academy) were spots hallowed by associations which have made Ayrshire world-famous. Added to this was the thorough mental and physical training for which the schools of Scotland are justly celebrated, and which brought out, as nothing else could, the powers of a mind more versatile than those of the majority of his companions. But he was not gifted merely with the exterior that distinguishes so many in the class-room, and leaves them in obscurity for life. His genius was of the more substantial order, which

> "Grows with the growth, and strengthens with the strength."

He entered the University of Glasgow on the 1st of November, 1845, at the age of sixteen. Here for four years he pursued the studies of the curriculum, gaining even more distinction than in his academical course, and carrying off several of the highest honors of his class. In May, 1849, he graduated in a class numbering over forty, and at once entered upon the course of theological study preparatory to the profession which he had already chosen. In the years devoted to that purpose, 1849–50–51, he attended five sessions of the Theological Hall of the United Presbyterian Church at Edinburgh. He was licensed to preach on the 14th of September, 1852, by the Presbytery of Kilmarnock, by which body he was in the following year ordained minister of the United Presbyterian Church at Kilmaurs, a small hamlet adjoining his birthplace, which was his first charge. Here he preached during the years 1853 and 1854, accepting a call to the United Presbyterian Church at Derby Road, commonly known as Bootle, near Liverpool, on the 23d of October of the same year. The latter, which may be said to have been his chief charge prior to his advent in America, and which has been the scene of his labors for sixteen of the best years of his life, was then, 1853, one of the most promising of the outlying suburbs of Liverpool. It was the terminus of the Cunard Line of steamers, and the families of seamen and skilled mechanics made up the bulk of the population. No attempt at social or religious improvement had been made within its limits, and a less inviting field for a young clergyman of culture and refinement could hardly be imagined. His first services were held in a loft over a stable, while the number of members the society could muster was less than thirty. By years of indefatigable effort, and quiet, persistent painstaking, he gradually augmented the strength of the growing organization, until, in 1856, it felt strong enough to incur the expense of a chapel holding 360 people. This, with offices for the vestry and a library attached, was opened for worship on the 24th of July, 1856. A fine stone church in Gothic, to cost £8,000, was begun shortly afterward, and completed in March, 1862. This edifice, in which he preached until his departure for America, was materially enlarged in 1869, and contained accommodation for 1,200 people. It was erected at an expense of £10,000, ($50,000 in gold.) During the latter years of his stay in Liverpool he received calls from the Regent Place Church in Glasgow, and the Church at Westbourne Grove, (formerly Dr. King's,) in the West End of London. In the Spring of 1871, having accepted an invitation to fill the pulpit of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, for some weeks during the absence of its Pastor, he was also appointed one of the delegates of the United Presbyterian Church to the General Assembly then in session in Chicago. On the last Sabbath of April he preached his first sermon in this country. His appearance created an unmistakable sensation, both in Brooklyn and New-York, the press, religious and secular, as well as the public generally, commenting in the most favorable terms upon the abilities of their newly-arrived guest. For ten successive Sundays the church, one of the largest in Brooklyn, was crowded to its utmost capacity, while in New-York the interest excited was such as has never been excelled, and only equaled in the case of Dr. Hall a year or two before. Toward the close of his engagement at the Church of the Pilgrims, a plan was matured for the erection in New-York of a tabernacle capable of seating 4,000 to 5,000 people, over which he was to be called to preside. On the 3d of July, 1871, he preached in the Church of the Pilgrims two farewell sermons, one at 10:30 in the morning, and the other later in the day, both to overflowing audiences. On the evening of the 30th of June, prior to his departure, he was presented with an elegant and valuable silver service, the gift of a number of the congregation, and the receipt of which he responded to in an address of more than usual pathos and feeling. He sailed for Europe on the following Wednesday. Five months after his arrival in Liverpool he received a formal call from the Broadway Tabernacle which, after due consideration, was accepted. On his final departure for America, in February, 1872, he left his congregation with an active membership of 630, a property valued at over £10,000, and a church, chapel, schools, &c., complete and thoroughly equipped in every respect. He assumed the duties of his office as Pastor of the Tabernacle on the 1st of March, 1872.

As a preacher he may be classed as a fitting exponent of what is termed the "Scottish school." This last, as is generally known, excels in strong spiritual appeals to the religious sense, in contradistinction to that peculiar stamp of pulpit oratory, which contents itself with a rhetorical clothing of argument too often calculated to absorb the attention due to the ideas themselves. Not the slightest trace of this weakness is to be found in Dr. Taylor. His language is plain and simple, and his manner singularly unaffected. Every atom of individuality is lost sight of in the grand central idea which constitutes the pith of each effort. There is none of that painful straining after effect, that overwrought coloring, which blinds the attention to the real paucity of idea behind it. His sermons, to use a homely phrase, are "meaty," full of flavor, and filled with the strongest attraction, for minds satiated with inane imagery and hackneyed epithet. Simple in form, honest in expression, and breathing throughout the truthfulness which more than any other grace sets off and adorns the Christian as well as the secular character, his preaching well illustrates the utterance of Emerson: "The way to speak and write that which will not go out of fashion, is to speak and write sincerely." Of his published works, *The Miracles, Helps to Faith, not Hindrances*, from the press of Wm. Oliphant & Co. Edinburgh, 1865, is justly considered his most finished effort. It was written in the year following the appearance of Renan's *Life of Jesus*, and contains probably the ablest and most concise refutation of the sophisms of that brilliant infidel, extant. In the *Miracles*, the author meets the atheistic school on their own ground and with their own weapons. Beginning with a clear and comprehensive review of the subject, stated in language that brings out all its lights and shades and most delicate phases, and yet which a child can understand, he takes up in detail, the "universal experience" of Hume, the mythical theory of Strauss, the legendary theory of Renan, and the later deductions of Darwin, weighs with rigid impartiality the arguments *pro* and *con*, and proves in each case the utter insufficiency and weakness of the positions held by these boasted philosophers. Another feature of the work is a critical exposition of the argument of Archbishop Trench, relegating the miracles to a secondary rank in the succession of proofs whereby the divinity of Christ is established, an assumption which the author successfully combats and shows conclusively to be a one-sided and unauthorized view of those remarkable transactions. The "*Miracles*" was reviewed immediately on its publication by almost all the religious quarterlies in England and America, eliciting on all sides the warmest commendation, and elevating its author to a high position in the ranks of clerical writers. It has been stated that Dr. Taylor entertains the idea of republishing this deservedly popular work in a new edition, revised and elaborated to meet the latest phases of discussion.

SERMON BY DR. TAYLOR YESTERDAY MORNING.

I. Thessalonians iii., 8.—"For now we live, if ye stand fast in the Lord."

Paul cannot mean by these words that the Thessalonians were in any sense the authors of his Christian life. He was too loyal to his Lord to say anything like that. To him "to live," always and everywhere, was "Christ." But this expression does convey the idea that some very important things about his spiritual experience were affected by the conduct of the Thessalonians. Had they proved faithless to the Gospel, a tincture of sadness would have been thereby infused into his heart which would have tinged all his emotions with its sorrowful hue; but by their steadfastness in the face of the opposition which they had been called to meet they had given a new buoyancy to his spirit as he "went everywhere preaching the Word."

At first sight, indeed, it might appear that he was not at all likely to be thus moved by external influences. We think of him as the man of uncompromising principle, the noble confessor of the faith, the unflinching martyr for the truth, and, as we pass in review before us the occasions on which he stood alone for Christ in the face of fiercest persecution, it almost seems as if it were to do him an injustice to suppose that he was, in the least degree, affected by the attitude or conduct of others. We are accustomed to regard him as having been, if I may use the words, too self-contained for that, and to imagine that he was as little moved by anything occurring around him as the rock in mid-ocean is by the waves that break themselves into foam upon its sides.

That, however, is a false reading of the Apostle's character, for when we come to study his history minutely we discover that he was exquisitely sensitive in his disposition, and that he felt most keenly the kindness or harshness of those who were beside him. How deeply, for example, was he touched by the thoughtful liberality of the Philippians and by the delicate attentions of Onesiphorus who, when he was at Rome, "sought him out very diligently until he found him." How sorely wounded was he, on the other hand, by the desertion of Demas and the neglect of those Asiatics who, at his first appearance in the imperial court, allowed him to stand at the bar alone! What a mingling of sorrow, indignation, and wounded affection have we in his letter to the Galatians! And how anxious was he to know the effect produced by his first Epistle to the Corinthians! Nor, in this connection, can we forget his tearful solicitude for the Ephesians, as shown in his parting address to their elders at Miletus. Let due attention be given to these and other similar passages in his life, and we shall find in Paul what indeed we may discover in most other great reformers—the sensitiveness of a woman in combination with the courage of a hero. He was "a man of like passions" with ourselves, and while his intercourse with others and their conduct in regard to the Gospel could not be said to have produced his life, they yet so largely colored his happiness and conditioned his usefulness that he might well enough say to them, "Now we live if ye stand fast in the Lord." But it may be objected that though this might be true of some of his friends and converts—say, for example, of the Corinthians, among whom he labored for two years, or of the Ephesians, whom "by the space of three years he ceased not to warn day and night with tears"—yet it looks like an extravagance, amounting almost to a species of flattery, for him to make such a statement in regard to the Thessalonians, with whom he had been for but a few weeks at most. Still, when we consider the circumstances of his sojourn among them, their ready reception of the Gospel at his lips, and especially the large proportion of Gentiles in their city who had registered themselves among the believers, we can well understand his peculiar interest in their steadfastness. They were among the first in Europe to whom he had preached Christ, and he had been compelled by the malice of the Jews to leave them before he could do anything in the way of establishing them in the faith. Hence he was exceedingly anxious about their constancy, and submitted to be left in Athens alone in order that Timothy might go and labor among them, and when that evangelist, accompanied by Silas, came to him at Corinth, and reported that they "continued in faith and love, and longed much to see him again," the news was to him most inspiriting, and he was quickened thereby to labor more enthusiastically in the midst of the difficulties by which he was surrounded. Just at that time, indeed, as we learn from his other letters, he was greatly "depressed in spirit." Perhaps some acute attack of that mysterious malady which he has called his "thorn in the flesh" had come upon him, or he was feeling his loneliness in the Corinthian city. But in any case, he was so revived by the good tidings of which Timothy was the bearer that he commenced with energy that effort on the evangelization of Corinth which resulted in the conversion of many of the vilest of its inhabitants.

Thus his success at Corinth was largely due to the intelligence which he had received from Thessalonica, and so he wrote to his friend in the latter city, not in flattery or extravagance, but only "words of truth and soberness," when he said: "Therefore we were comforted over you in all our affliction and distress, by your faith, for now we live, since ye stand fast in the Lord, for what thanks can we render to God again for you, for all the joy wherewith we joy for your sakes before our God."

But, if such an one as Paul, with all his graces and endowments, was so affected by the conduct of a people among whom he had sojourned only for a short season, how much more must the ordinary minister be influenced by the character and steadfastness of the congregation under his care? We often hear of the solemnity of the Pastor's position. He is continually being reminded that, in a very real sense, he is helping to mold his people for eternity. But it is too much forgotten that his people do as solemnly and as powerfully influence him. Here, as in other relationships, action and reaction are perpetually reciprocated. A constant process of assimilation is going on in both. They condition each other, and the maxim, "like people, like Pastor," has as much truth in it, every whit, as that other, more commonly repeated, "like Pastor, like people." It is an awful thing to be a minister of the Gospel, and I would that all who hold the sacred office felt fully its solemnity, for wherever the Gospel is really proclaimed, the preacher must be "a savor of life unto life, or of death unto death." But it is a not less awful thing to be connected with a Christian congregation, since the life of the people qualifies and affects the character and ministry of the Pastor, and may make him either an earnest workman that needs not to be ashamed, or a slothful loiterer on that whitening field whose sheaves are human souls to be gathered for the heavenly harvest home.

Thus the general principle underlying my text is, that the character and conduct of a church materially affect the life and work of its minister. Let me seek to set that before you in one or two of its applications. You have often heard of the importance of the ministry of the pulpit as it regards those who occupy the pews. To-day my theme will be the ministry of the pews, and the influence of their occupants upon him who stands in the pulpit.

1. Observe then, in the first place, that the steadfastness of his people will have a powerful effect upon the faith of the Pastor. Faith is the main-spring of the Christian's life. But even though that faith must be, cannot but be, a personal thing, it is liable to be affected by surrounding influences. Every one knows that truth reduced to practice has more power over the spectator than the same truth contemplated in a book. In chemistry one successful experiment is worth whole pages of demonstration, and in Christian apologetics one living believer, who has been seen to turn from sin to holiness, is of more real value than whole volumes in the evidences of Christianity. We all know and admit that. But it is not so commonly noted by us that the soul even of a believer is often more impressed by the sight of the effect of the truth on another than by the experience of its power in himself. He is inclined, it may be, to be oversuspicious of himself. He fears sometimes that he may be deceiving himself, and his very conscientiousness may keep him from deriving as much support from his own experience as it honestly warrants him to take. Hence sometimes he may be desponding enough. But when he comes into contact with cases in which the spirit of God has been clearly working through and along with the truth of the gospel, his faith receives a new stimulus, which has its outcome in all those works wherewith the doctrine of God is to be "adorned." Thus the Sabbath-school teacher's faith is strengthened by the conversion and growth in holiness of his scholars. He feels new confidence in the gospel as "the power of God;" he counts with more certainty on the fulfillment of the promise of the Spirit, and his whole Christian experience is elevated by such occurrences. But the same is true of the minister. The more frequently he sees conversions among his hearers, the more living and real will become his faith in the gospel which he preaches, and the more distinctively evangelical will his discourses be. The occurrence of such things from time to time beneath his eye will keep him from treating habitually of those side subjects which are ever alluring him away from the cross. It is thus we account for the fact that those who are most successful as "winners of souls" are also those who are distinguished for the simplicity and fullness of their presentation of the Gospel. You will say, indeed, that the nature of their discourses accounts for the frequent occurrence of conversions in their ministry, and that, no doubt, is to some extent the case. But do not forget that, on the other side, it is also true that the sight of the effects produced by God's spirit through their labors has kept them thus near the cross, and determined them "not to know anything" among men "but Jesus Christ, and Him crucified." So, again, when one sees those who have been born again under his ministry standing firm in the face of fierce temptation, or remaining calm and trustful in the midst of severe affliction, or continuing cheerful under the loss of worldly goods, he is made to feel as if, somehow, the strength by which they have been supported has been added to his own, and he goes forward to his work with new energy, saying, with Henry Martyn, "Thank God, I am Christ's minister!" Some years ago I stood by the death-bed of a noble youth to whom my ministry had been blessed, and as I listened to his words of humility, of thankfulness, of trust, of hope, of transport, I seemed to myself to be lifted up for the time to the very gate of heaven, and I came forth from his chamber with new confidence in my Master, new joy in my work, and new determination to consecrate myself unreservedly to its prosecution. The steadfastness of that beloved young man gave me new life, and I entered into the experience of the Apostle as described in my text. Many a time has God cheered and comforted me thus when I have gone to comfort others, and among the influences which have molded my ministry not the least powerful have been those which have come to me from the patience in suffering, the resignation in bereavement, the steadfastness in temptation, the courage in adversity, and the quiet, earnest holiness in daily life which I have seen from time to time in those committed to my charge. Many among you are eager, I know, to help your minister, if you only could find out how best to do it. Let this thought instruct you: Every time you resist temptation; every time you manifest your attachment to Jesus by the sacrifice of interest, or ambition, or appetite; every time you show meek submission to His will in the midst of trial and sorrow; every time you maintain your joy in the Lord undimmed by the losses and the crosses of earth—you are in a very real sense his "helpers in Christ Jesus." The strength you evince will, as it were, pass into him and be added to his own, and he will go through among you singing these words of Paul, "What is our hope, or joy, or crown of rejoicing? Are not even ye in the presence of the Lord Jesus at His coming, for ye are our glory and our joy."

2. The character and conduct of his people will have a great effect on the holiness of the minister. The holiness of the believer has its source in his union to the Lord Jesus Christ; but, while earthly influences cannot produce it, they yet do materially modify and affect it. The pure water gushing from its fountain on the mountain-side will become black and mossy as it runs over and through the soft peat swamp, and in like manner the holiness of a man will take its color from the circumstances in which he is placed and the companions with whom he associates. The atmosphere is not the source of life, yet it has a great deal to do, notwithstanding, with the vigor and buoyancy of our health. In all our cities there are certain localities in which the air is laden with most insidious poisons, and in which, therefore, the general health of the inhabitants is injuriously affected. This may not show itself much for a time, but let some epidemic make its appearance, and just there it will find its most numerous victims. Now, there is in every church also a distinctive spiritual atmosphere by which every one connected with it is unconsciously affected. One may not realize this, indeed, so long as he belongs to a congregation in which everything is prosperous, and all are "striving for the mark of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." But let him be transferred from such surroundings into the midst of a people whose piety is low in type and lymphatic in character, and see what will take place. By degrees he loses his relish for ordinances, and frequently absents himself from the house of God. He takes less and less interest in Sabbath-schools and in devotional meetings. He goes through his duties, as it were, mechanically and from the force of habit, but there is no longer any spiritual elasticity in his character. It seems a small thing at first, but by and by there comes to him some temptation, which if he had been in vigorous spiritual health he could have conquered without difficulty, but now, weakened by the enervating influence of the atmosphere which he has been breathing, he falls before it, to the consternation of his friends and the dishonor of his Lord. We all understand something of this. But the same thing operates in the case of the minister's intercourse with his flock. They make in a very large degree the spiritual atmosphere which he has every day to breath. He may be at first considerably above them, but if they do not rise to his level, they will drag him down to their own, and the issue may be at length that he will sink much lower than they are. I have been long persuaded that the falls of ministers into sin have been owing, in many cases, not so much to insincerity on their part as to the deteriorating influence which their people have had upon them. In my student life I was familiar with one Scottish parish in which three ministers successively fell in the course of comparatively few years, into the same sin of intemperance. Scoffers laughed and sneeringly said that "they supposed that, as in the case of leprosy of old, the disease was in the wells of the parsonage," but they would have been vastly nearer the truth if they had affirmed that the unfortunate Pastors caught the infection in the homes of the people of the parish, and that from their sensitive and highly strung temperaments they took the disease of the place in a more violent form than others. That may have been an extreme case, but still the truth remains, that few things will more surely drag a Pastor down than a low stage of holiness among his people, while nothing will more thoroughly sustain and strengthen him than the feeling that he is among brethren who live near the Lord, and who are ever radiating from them an influence that is at once hallowing and ennobling. Hence, one of the greatest helps his people can render to a minister is the keeping up of the tone of piety of the Church; the infusing, if I may so express it, of spiritual ozone into the religious atmosphere which he has constantly to breathe; the securing that whenever he goes forth among them he shall feel himself, in the highest of all senses, the better for their intercourse. Beloved brethren! let me ask you to think on this. The spirituality of this pulpit is intimately connected with the holiness of your homes and the integrity of your business transactions. Let us see to it that they be both maintained in richer measure.

3. The character and conduct of his people will have a great effect on the earnestness of the minister. Some four or five years ago I went through the extensive iron-works at Barrow-in-Furness, a town in the old country, which has risen with a rapidity almost equal to that of some of our Western cities. I was greatly interested in the Bessemer process, and in many other things I saw; but having just come from the ordination of a young minister, I was particularly struck with an analogy which was suggested to my mind by the manner in which the smelting furnaces were maintained. They are blown into a white heat by the hot blast; then, at the top of each furnace, by an ingenious contrivance, the gases rising from the burning coal and smelting iron and other substances are gathered and carried down by pipes which lead beneath the boilers of the engines, by the motion of which the hot blast itself is produced. Beneath these boilers the gases come into contact with flame, and so it is that they themselves raise the steam by which the blast blowing the furnace is produced. Thus from the fire in the furnace come those influences which in the end make the fire itself to glow with a yet intenser heat. Now, it is just similar here. From the Church itself there flow into the minister those spiritual exhalations which, taking fire in him, are to stir it to a yet nobler zeal. He gathers from his people that inspiration by which they are to be kindled to a still loftier enthusiasm. But if there be no fervor among them, there will be no life in him, and the Church will soon become like a great smokeless, flameless furnace, a form without all power. In the heart of the Pastor the concentrated essence of a church's earnestness meets, and if the people be alive they will keep him at work, while if they be listless and uninterested, meeting all his suggestions with callousness or opposition, then either he will be driven to a more congenial sphere, or he will sink into an indifference equal to their own. From the living Church must come always, in connection with the work of the Holy Spirit, the living influence that must sustain the minister. An attentive audience will make him diligent in his preparations to address it; an eager band of willing workers will make him inventive in devising plans for utilizing their energy in the work of Christ, and when all are thus actively engaged peace and prosperity and progress will dwell among them.

Thus it comes that the success of a ministry is sometimes owing as much to the people as to the Pastor. Many a poor minister, I am persuaded, is made a scapegoat, and sent into the wilderness bearing the sin of that coldness which was really his people's, while again many a successful Pastor is praised and honored for results which are more largely due to the zeal and liberality of his congregation. In the one case the young man has been chilled at the outset of his labors by the iciness of his flock; in the other the enthusiasm of a youthful heart has been fanned into an intense flame by the loving energy of those among whom he labors. Suppose two such parties to change places, then the congregations would not be likely to become very much different; but there would speedily be seen a very great change in the ministers. He who had before been dull, desponding, timid, and perhaps, also, discontented, will become jubilant and active, while he who had been joyous and enthusiastic will quickly be found sinking into sadness, the spring of his elasticity well-nigh broken, and his heart heavy with the burden of disappointment. I do not say, indeed, that the whole matter is in the people's hands, and that for every case of failure they are alone responsible; but I do say that it is very rare, indeed, that one party is alone to blame. Sometimes an earnest minister may be the means in the hands of God's Spirit of quickening a dead Church. But not seldom, also, a listless and indifferent Church has chilled the ardor of an earnest minister. But when both are fired with zeal for the Lord God of Hosts, then the Pastor will catch inspiration from the people, and the people will be benefited and blessed through the Pastor, and together they will rise to nobler eminence and wider usefulness. Beloved brethren, let us aim after this desirable consummation here, and let us consider one another and stimulate one another to love and to good works.

4. The character and conduct of his people will have an effect on the usefulness of the Pastor. Every member of a church who sets himself to live out the principles which his minister enforces furnishes a new point through which the preacher's influence comes into contact with the surrounding world. He preaches on the Lord's day to them, but they preach every day in the workshop and on the street, in the counting-room and on the exchange, in the home and in the store, while those of them who leave the locality will carry his message with them whithersoever they may go, and so it may happen that, though himself untraveled, his influence, as his pastorate advances, may be at work, at one and the same time, in far distant lands. How many are here this morning who are what they are to-day, under God, because of the lessons which they received from the Pastors of their youth! In them these venerable men of God, "though dead, yet speak." Haply, too, some of those growing up now in these pews may go to some other sphere, and from the inspiration of this ministry may there benefit and bless the neighborhoods in which their lots are cast. But the iron must be itself magnetized before it will become magnetic; even so must the hearer be, spiritually, in sympathy with the minister, and both virtually united to Christ before such effects can be produced. Let us seek, more and more, conformity to Christ here. It is the "Christ in us" that alone will tell with blessing on the men around us. But He always tells with power, and if each of us were to leave this house to-day, clothed with the spirit of Him whose name we bear, a work would begin among us which in its remoter results might girdle the world with gladness and benediction. In a few moments we shall take our places at the communion table; let the prayer of Pastor and people at that sacred season rise for this fresh Pentecost of power.

I cannot conclude, however, without craving your indulgence while I make a brief personal allusion. Twenty-one years ago this day, in a small village in the west of Scotland, I was solemnly ordained to the office of the ministry. During all that time, without having been incapacitated by illness for a single entire Sabbath, (for which let me be devoutly thankful,) it has been my greatest joy to preach the gospel of the grace of God. And, while I cannot forbear expressing my gratitude to the Master whom I serve for the measure of success which He has vouchsafed to me in bringing sinners to the knowledge of His salvation, I think most at this moment of the signal kindness which He has shown to me in surrounding me in all my pastorates, and not least in this my latest charge, with men who have been characterized by wisdom and fidelity, by love and tenderness. All the years that I have been ministering to others, there have been many among them ministering most effectively to me; and you, here, my friends, are reaping the fruits, such as they are, of the sympathy, the encouragement, and the support which were given me in former times and in another land. To my dear old Liverpool flock, especially, I owe a debt, which I can repay only by steady adherence to the work in which they so cheered me on; and hoping, as I do, to see them soon again and ask them of their welfare, you will not grudge them this loving tribute. To a great extent, under God, they have made me all that I am; and every week of my life I am drawing on experiences through which, with them, I passed. Yet, though I can never cease to love them, I have no shadow of misgiving in my heart as to the wisdom of my coming hither. The years I have spent with you have been the happiest, as they have been also the most laborious and the most useful, of my life; and the friends by whom I am here surrounded, and the people to whom I here minister have had a quickening influence on my entire being akin to that which a youth experiences when he leaves the quiet of the country for the stir and bustle of the crowded city. Be it mine to endeavor by every means in my power to lead you on to higher things than you have yet attempted. Be it yours to stay up my heart and hands by holy consistency and hearty consecration and earnest prayer. And so our mutual ministry shall be helpful to us both, and shall become increasingly as the years revolve, "an odor of a sweet smell, a sacrifice acceptable, well pleasing to God." For a season we separate to seek rest and recreation in various quarters. Let our parting word to each other be, "Now we live, if ye stand fast in the Lord." And yet, even while I repeat the words, it almost seems to me as if these sacramental elements before me were silently protesting against my use of any motive lower than the highest, to holiness of life. Are not all our obligations to each other involved in that deep sense of indebtedness to Christ which comes into our hearts when we think of all that he has done for us? Let us, therefore, not so much for each other's sake as for the Lord's, sake seek so to live that all who come into contact with us shall be stimulated by our earnestness, encouraged by our example, and elevated by our influence. To Him, therefore, let us pledge ourselves anew to-day at His own table, and that will be the solemnest way we can take of pledging ourselves to each other.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 27.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull, unsettled, and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 20@$1 21½; No. 2 do., $1 18, cash or July; $1 10¾@$1 11 August; $1 06 September; No. 3 do., $1 10; Rejected, $1. Corn in fair demand, lower, and unsettled, closing firm; No. 2 Mixed, 60¾c., cash; 60½c., July or August; Rejected, 56c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 45c., cash; 41½c., July. Rejected, 42½c. Rye quiet and unchanged; sales No. 2 at 84c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork active and higher at $17 60, cash or July; $17 87½, August. Lard in fair demand and advanced; sales at $11 15, cash or July. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 6½c.; Short Rib Middles, 9c.; Short Clear Middles, 9¼c., cash, for loose. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3¼c.; to Oswego, 6¾c. Whisky steady; sales at 94½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat, 427,000 bushels Corn, 43,600 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 268,000 bushels Corn, 55,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 27.—Flour quiet and weak; business small. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 08; No. 3 Fall, $1 10½, bid; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 16, seller all the year. Corn easier; futures lower; No. 2 Mixed, 59c.@60c., cash, in elevator; 58½c., July; 60c., August. Oats easier; No. 2 sold at 48½c. at East St. Louis, on track and in elevator. Rye steady; sales prime at 78c.@80c. Whisky; some sales lower at 95c.@96c. Pork firm at $18 35@$18 50. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon firm; futures higher; small lots sold at 7⅜c.@7½c. for Shoulders; 10¼c.@10½c. for Clear Rib Sides; Clear Sides, 11¼c., buyer first half of September. Lard firm; Summer, 10¾c. Live Hogs steady and unchanged. Cattle steady and unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 27.—Lake and Rail Imports for last twenty-four hours: Flour, 4,600 bbls.; Wheat, 123,780 bushels; Corn, 339,300 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 123,980 bushels; Corn, 124,750 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 32,430 bushels; Corn, 79,800 bushels; Oats, 41,592 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 6½c., to New-York. Flour quiet; sales, 1,000 bbls. average Western Spring at $6 50@$7; Bakers', $6 75@$7 50; Amber, $7 25@$7 75; White, $7 30@$9. Wheat quiet; sales No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 35@$1 36; No. 2 do., $1 31@$1 32. Corn dull; sales No. 2 Western at 69c. Oats dull; offered at 54c. Rye nominal at $1 10. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 27.—Flour steady; moderate demand; sales, 1,900 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat dull; sales, 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 42½; round lots held at $1 40@$1 41. Corn unchanged; sales, 2,200 bushels at 73c. Corn-meal, $32 for bolted; $31 for unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¾c.; Corn and Rye, 7c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 12½ to the Hudson, $362½ to Newburg, $3 87½ to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—9,700 bushels Wheat, 95,700 bushels Corn, 730,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—7,500 bushels Wheat, 33,400 bushels Corn. 1,152,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, June 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 35; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 46; No. 2 do., $1 24; Amber Michigan, $1 24½, cash; $1 24¾, July; $1 20, August; No. 2 Red, $1 24½@$1 25, cash; $1 19, August; No. 3 Red, $1 20. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 64½c., cash and July; 65½c. August; 65¾c., September; Low Mixed, 64c.; no grade, 61c. Oats dull and nominal. Freights—To Oswego and Kingston, 5½c.@6c. Receipts—26,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull and nominal, lower to sell. Corn steady; Mixed, 63c.@65c. Oats dull at 48c.@55c. Rye dull and nominal. Barley nominal. Butter dull and unchanged. Pork quiet but firm at $18. Lard quiet; Summer, 10⅝c., kettle; jobbing sales at 11½c.@11¾c. Bulk Meats dull and drooping; Shoulders held at 6⅝c., without buyers; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; no sales. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Whisky in good demand and firm at 94c.

MILWAUKEE, June 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 24; No. 2 at $1 22, cash; $1 20¾, July; $1 14½, August. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 at 44¾c. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 60c. Rye buoyant and scarce; No. 1 sold at 90c. Barley firm and scarce. Provisions quiet. Pork, $17 25. Bulk Meats and Lard steady and firm. Freights—3½c. to Buffalo; 7c. to Oswego, for Wheat. Receipts—2,200 bbls. Flour, 176,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,500 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 27.—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Red, $1 25; No. 2, $1 20. Corn dull and heavy; High Mixed, 72c.; Low Mixed, 70c. Oats dull; No. 1 State, 55c.; No. 2, 53c. Petroleum firmer; Standard White, 10½c.; State Test, 13½c.

MEMPHIS, June 27.—Flour only in limited jobbing demand, at $5 25@$9 25. Corn firm and scarce; Yellow, 79c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 27.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 32c. Resin steady at $1 60 for Strained; $1 70 for No. 2. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 50 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip; $3 for Virgin. Tar firm at $1 85.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, June 27.—Cotton dull; Middling 16c.; Low Middling, 15¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 233 bales; exports, coastwise, 264 bales; sales, 225 bales; stock, 10,141 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 27.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling 17⅛c.; net receipts, 397 bales; gross, 397 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 150 bales; stock 5,850 bales.

GALVESTON, June 27.—Cotton weak; Good Ordinary, 15c.; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 31 bales; exports, coastwise, 825 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock 6,624 bales.

MOBILE, June 27.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 51 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 8,712 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 27.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

1500	N. J. Cen. Conv.	102	300	Union Pac....s3.	27¼
100	Spring Mt. Coal..	70	900	do..........	27⅜
100	do..........	70½	1000	do......b3.	27½
700	West. Union......	74⅜	1400	do..........	27½
400	do.......b3.	74½	1000	do......b3.	27⅝
1500	do..........	74½	2100	do..........	27½
100	do.......b3.	74⅜	400	do......s3.	27½
600	do..........	74¼	100	do......b3.	27½
400	do..........	74⅛	300	do..........	27½
400	do......b3.	74⅛	500	do......b3.	27⅝
200	do......b3.	74¼	300	do..........	27⅝
100	do..........	74¼	500	do..........	27¾
400	do..........	74⅛	100	do......b3.	27⅞
200	do..........	74⅜	100	do..........	27⅞
400	do..........	74¼	100	Ohio & Miss......	25¾
100	Adams Ex.........	107¾	50	do......b3.	25½
100	Pacific Mail..b3.	44¼	200	do......b3.	25¾
300	do..........	44⅛	100	do..........	25¾
200	do.......s3.	44¼	600	do..........	25⅞
400	do..........	44⅜	300	North-western ...	42⅜
300	do......b3.	44½	100	do......b3.	42½
100	do......s3.	44⅜	600	do..........	42½
800	do..........	44½	100	do......b3.	42¾
300	do......b3.	44½	300	do..........	42¾
600	do..........	44¼	100	do......b3.	42⅞
500	do..........	44⅛	100	do......s3.	42½
100	do......b3.	44¼	100	do..........	42⅝
800	do..........	44¼	200	do......b3.	42¾
200	N. Y. C. & Hud...	100¼	300	do..........	42¾
100	do..........	100⅛	400	do..........	42⅝
50	Ill. Central.......	97¼	100	do..........	42¾
100	do..........	97½	200	Rock Island..b3.	100
2600	Lake Shore......	75¾	100	do..........	100
200	do......s3.	75¾	200	do..........	99⅞
900	do..........	75⅞	100	do......b3.	99⅞
1400	do..........	76	250	do......b3.	100
800	do......b3.	76	300	do..........	100
25	do..........	75¾	100	do..........	100⅛
1300	do..........	76⅛	800	St. Paul..........	39
300	do......b3.	76¼	200	do..........	39⅛
600	do..........	76¼	600	do..........	39¼
100	do......s3.	76⅛	200	do..........	39⅛
1100	do..........	76⅛	200	do..........	39
100	do......u. r.	76⅛	100	do..........	39⅛
200	do......s3.	76	100	do..........	39¼
3000	do..........	76	100	do..........	39⅜
500	do......b3.	76	100	St. Paul Pref.....	59
2100	do..........	75⅞	500	do......b3.	59
900	do......b3.	75⅞	60	do..........	58¾
500	do......s3.	75¾	200	do..........	59
700	do..........	75⅞	100	do......b3.	59
100	do......b3.	75⅞	100	Atlantic & Pac...	15¼
500	do......b3.	76	23	do..........	15⅛
1400	do..........	76	100	do..........	15½
1400	do..........	76⅛	100	do......b3.	15½
300	do......b3.	76¼	300	Tol. & Wabash...	35⅝
500	do..........	76¼	100	do..........	35¾
1100	Erie Railway....	31¾	200	do......s3.	35⅝
100	do......b3.	31¾	100	do..........	35⅝
100	do.....s15.	31¼	400	do......s3.	35¾
500	do..........	31⅝	1300	do..........	35¾
300	do......b3.	31⅝	300	do..........	35⅞
300	do......s3.	31⅝	400	do..........	35⅝
1300	do..........	31⅝	500	do..........	35¾
200	do..........	31½	200	do......s3.	35⅝
100	do......s3.	31⅜	100	do......b3.	35⅝
200	do......b3.	31½	300	do..........	35½
300	Del., L. & W.....	110⅛	800	do..........	35¾
100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	129½	500	do..........	35⅞
25	C., C. & I. C......	19	500	do......b3.	36
200	do..........	19¼	400	do..........	36⅛

MONDAY, June 29—A. M.

The week just closed has been one of high promise for the mercantile and financial communities, as it has witnessed the first development of active business and preparation for business since the panic of last Fall. With the settlement of the currency question by Congress all classes of business men experienced some degree of relief from the suspense of uncertainty and doubt that had so long prevailed, and although the relief came at a season of the year unfavorable for actual business transactions, there are abundant evidences that the Fall trade will be active and extensive. The weekly bank statement has undergone some transformation, on the up and down principle, during the past two weeks, the loans last week having increased nearly two and three-quarters millions, against a decrease of $2,000,000 the week ending June 20, while the deposits, which had fallen off over five millions, have more than recovered. The following are the statements for the past three weeks:

	June 13.	June 20.	June 27.
Loans..........	$281,242,800	$279,067,500	$281,791,500
Specie..........	21,921,000	19,924,200	19,714,300
Circulation..........	26,671,800	26,652,300	26,511,300
Deposits..........	232,722,400	227,619,500	232,929,200
Legal Tender..........	60,951,000	61,838,600	62,923,200

The changes are as follows:

		June 20.		June 27.
Loans..........	Dec....	$2,175,300	Inc....	$2,724,000
Specie..........	Dec....	1,996,800	Dec....	219,900
Circulation..........	Dec....	19,500	Dec....	141,000
Deposits..........	Dec....	5,102,900	Inc....	5,309,700
Legal Tenders..	Inc....	887,600	Inc....	1,084,600

Under the new Currency bill, which went into effect on Monday last, the abolishment of the reserve on circulation added $6,627,000 to the surplus of legal reserves of the City banks, and augments the amount of excess to $24,405,200, the excess last week being $18,204,850. This is a gain of over $6,000,000 to the actual circulation. The banks at present hold $82,637,500 of reserve, and under the new law they are required to retain but $58,232,300, the difference representing the actual excess. The excess June 29, 1873, was $13,942,450. In the markets for speculative securities the week was one of marked activity, and all the stocks on the general list experienced an appreciable advance over the closing prices of the week ending June 20. In nearly every instance the rise in prices was maintained, the descending fluctuations being succeeded by reactions which more than compensated for the depressions. A generally buoyant feeling prevailed, and the volume of business was quite large, sales of nearly 1,500,000 shares of stock being reported. The advance in prices ranged from 3 to 6¾ ⅌ cent. early in the week, and was followed by a decline of 1 to 2¾ ⅌ cent. In the last two days a recovery was apparent, and the market closed strong on the highest improvement in rates. The Money Market for the week was without any marked feature differing from that of the past three weeks. The market was extremely easy at 2@3 ⅌ cent. for call loans, and some mercantile paper moved readily at 4½@5 ⅌ cent. Government bonds were generally quiet and firm, the fluctuations being very slight. Gold advanced in the early part of the week from 111¼ to 112, but subsequently receded to the former rate, and declined to 111⅛. Once or twice during the week it touched 111. The transactions in railway mortgages were somewhat active at improved prices, and as a whole the markets exhibited abundant evidences of a strength and healthy tone that is to last for the balance of the year, or at least until Congress again begins to "manage" the banking and commercial interests of the country.

The July interest disbursements, the bulk of which are to be made during the present week, will amount to about $65,000,000, and will add immensely to the capital in the hands of investors. The Government will pay out about $25,000,000 in gold, and $2,000,000 currency. The New-York City discount banks will disburse dividends averaging nearly 4 ⅌ cent. on $65,000,000 of capital; the savings banks will pay about 3 ⅌ cent. on $180,000,000, in this City, and on $45,000,000 capital, in Brooklyn. Private banking firms will disburse very large amounts also on at least $200,000,000 of miscellaneous bonds and stocks.

COURSE OF GOLD AND STOCKS—THE WEEK.

		June 28, 1873.
United States New 5s..........	114½@114⅝@114⅜@114¼	114⅝
United States 5-20s, May..	118½@118¾@118⅜	118¼
United States 5-20s, January.	121½@121⅛@121⅜@121	121
American Gold..........	112@111⅛@112@111¼	115⅜
Bills on London, 60 days....	4 87½@4 88½	109¼
New-York Cen. & H....	98⅞@99⅜@98⅞@100½	101½
Chicago & R. I..........	96⅛@97⅜@98⅜@100⅛	109
Pacific Mail..........	43⅞@44½@43⅞@44⅜	37¼
St. Paul Common..........	37@38@39@39⅜	50⅞
St. Paul Preferred..........	57@58⅛@58@59	71⅜
Western Union..........	72⅞@74⅛@72⅛@73⅞@74¼	84⅝
Union Pacific..........	27@27⅛@26⅜@27@27⅞	25⅛
Lake Shore..........	71⅞@74⅜@74⅝@76⅜	93½
Toledo & Wabash..........	33⅞@34⅜@34⅜@36⅛	67⅞
North-west..........	40⅛@42⅛@40⅜@41⅞@42¾	71⅜
North-west. Pref..........	57⅜@58⅛@58⅛@59⅛@60	84
Del. & Lackawanna..	108½@109@109⅜@110⅛	97½
Central of N. J..........	107@107½@107⅜@108⅛	105½
Panama..........	108¼@109@109¼@111½	109
Erie..........	30⅜@31⅞@30½@31¾	62⅞
Ohio & Mississippi....	24½@25⅜@24⅝@25⅞	38⅝
C., C. & I. C..........	18@18⅛@18⅛@17⅞@19¼	28

The Import Entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise (not including Foreign Specie) since July 1, 1873, are as follows: The figures are official to the close of April, and subsequent thereto semi-official, from the weekly reports of the Custom-house:

July..........	$31,624,169	March..........	$42,448,552
August..........	32,639,909	April..........	40,569,195
September..........	29,772,735	May..........	40,532,709
October..........	27,275,914	June 6..........	8,265,338
November..........	30,784,951	June 13..........	10,680,149
December..........	28,214,570	June 20..........	6,854,641
January..........	30,311,665	June 27..........	6,646,571
February..........	34,616,354		
Total..........			$382,690,273
Total to July 1, 1873..........			399,093,310
Decrease since July 1, 1873..........			$16,403,037

The Produce Exports for the week amounted to $6,429,678; for the corresponding week of 1873, $5,728,915, and of 1872, $4,395,843. Total exports of mixed values since Jan. 1, 1874, $137,781,033; against $134,640,920 for 1873, and $101,833,340 in 1872.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July..........	$10,838,643	May 2..........	$839,334
August..........	2,198,542	May 9..........	2,529,062
September..........	1,502,625	May 16..........	2,665,336
October..........	2,107,447	May 23..........	2,899,681
November..........	2,545,842	May 30..........	3,853,407
December..........	2,447,271	June 6..........	2,415,384
January..........	2,660,508	June 13..........	1,737,926
February..........	2,980,862	June 20..........	1,740,135
March..........	2,527,822	June 27..........	1,020,310
April..........	2,467,005		
Total since July 1, 1873..........			$50,176,129
Total to same date, 1873..........			59,627,723
Decrease in 1874..........			$9,451,594

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since July 1, 1872, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July..........	$10,439,462	July..........	$9,331,337
August..........	13,454,785	August..........	5,421,843
September..........	11,296,278	September..........	1,494,593
October..........	8,146,522	October..........	3,238,334
November..........	5,958,287	November..........	3,707,511
December..........	6,558,461	December..........	6,515,425
January..........	10,195,293	January..........	9,752,991
February..........	10,386,566	February..........	3,481,055
March..........	11,029,633	March..........	4,077,472
April..........	9,819,441	April..........	2,373,044
May..........	8,679,313	May..........	8,669,601
June 6..........	2,312,000	June 6..........	919,000
June 13..........	1,896,000	June 13..........	472,000
June 20..........	1,716,000	June 20..........	506,000
June 27..........	1,682,000	June 27..........	207,000
Total, 1874..	$113,570,041	Total, 1874...	$63,120,508
Total, 1873..	127,410,874	Total, 1873...	71,932,471
Decrease, 1874.	$13,840,833	Decrease, 1874.	$8,811,963

The Long Island Bank has declared its ninety-ninth dividend, *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable on and after July 1.

The Metropolitan Savings Bank announces that interest at the rate of *Six ⅌ cent.* per annum will be paid to depositors on and after July 15, on all sums entitled thereto.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ ⅌ cent. on the preferred and common stock, payable on and after July 24 at the company's offices, South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

The Union Trust Company gives notice of the drawing for redemption of certain numbers of the Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company. Holders of the numbers designated must present them within six months.

The Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company gives notice that the bonds of the Wabash Equipment Company maturing July 1, 1874, and the coupons of the bonds of said company due July 1, will be paid after that date at the Union National Bank.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company announces that checks will be issued at this date, dated "July 1," for the coupons due on the following bonds: Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Consolidated Mortgage; Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula; Cleveland and Toledo First Mortgage; Buffalo and Erie, 1882s; Kalamazoo and White Pigeon; Kalamazoo and Schoolcraft; Kalamazoo, Allegan and Grand Rapids; Schoolcraft and Three Rivers; Jamestown and Franklin. The Treasurer's office is at the Bank of New-York, No. 48 Wall street.

The Bank of the Metropolis has declared a Dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable on and after July 1.

A Semi-annual Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.* has been declared by the Howard Insurance Company, payable on and after July 1.

The Fifth National Bank will pay its Twenty-fifth Dividend (quarterly) of *Two and a Half ⅌ cent.* on and after July 1 prox.

The Manhattan Savings Institution announces its Forty-seventh Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of *Six ⅌ cent*, per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after the third Monday in July.

The coupons due July 1 on the First Mortgage Bonds of the South Pacific Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 3 Broad street; on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, at the National Bank of Commerce, and on the Land Debentures of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, at the office of that corporation.

The Second National Bank has declared a dividend of *Seven ⅌ cent.*, payable on and after July 1, out of the earnings of the past six months.

The Citizens' Savings Bank announces its twenth-eighth semi-annual interest dividend at the rate of *Six ⅌ cent.* per annum, to be credited and paid on all sums which have been on deposit for one or more months prior to July 1. Payments will be made on and after July 21.

The Coupons, due July 1, 1874, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Carolina Central Railway will be paid in gold at the company's offices, No. 4 Broad street.

The coupons on the bonds of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia, due July 1, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.,
No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for investment securities, also gold and exchange, executed.

☞ PARTNER WANTED—Active or silent, with $50,000 to $100,000, in an established banking and commission house wishing to extend their business. Address BANKERS, Box No. 182 *Times* Office, with full name and address.

☞ JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. WATER Bonds, due in 1903.
For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
56—Brigham vs. N. Y., K. & S. R. R. Co.
59—Clark vs. Coles, Ex'x.
68—Winchell vs. Winchell
69—Continental Bank vs. Black.
83—Neidlinger, &c., vs. Breueckner, &c.
124—Lindenthal vs. Poznanski.
136—Heatherton vs. Heatherton.
145—Morse vs. Fisk, Ex'x.
154—Lea vs. Clark.
155—Lea vs. Oakes.

Nos.
158—Cont. Bank Note Co. vs. Ind. Ex. Co.
170—Ackerman vs. Manson
177—Tucker vs. Martin, &c.
182—Bradley vs. McLaughlin.
183—Platt, Ex'r, vs. Platt
194—Vandervoort vs. The Mayor, &c.
195—Lynch vs. Jones, &c.
199—Williams vs. Symington.
202—Schuster vs. Hudson.
204—In the matter of Williamson.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. Issues of Law and Fact.
85—Hynes vs. Mooney et al.
27—Robinson vs. Robinson.
80—Lynch vs. Richardson et al.

Nos.
195—Everinghim vs. Vanderbilt et al.
132—Fellows vs. Smith et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Will meet on Thursday, July 2, at 12 M., for the purpose of rendering decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned *sine die*.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5508—Goldsmith vs. Schaefer.
5530—Tingue et al. vs. Doellner.
5231—Levi vs. Silverstone et al.
5247—Barnes et al. vs. Montell.
2720—Rubin vs. Brewers' and Maltsters' Ins. Co.

Nos.
4695—Trask vs. Church Union Association.
5475—Woods vs. Fealy et al.
5488—Chamberlain vs. Elken.
5525—Rhemis vs. Hawley.
5559—Ryttenberg vs. Speesman.
5563—Biddle vs. Lynch.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Mark Till, homicide.
James Clark, burglary.
Michael McIvory, burglary.
James Barry, burglary.

John O'Hara, burglary.
John Crary, burglary.
Pat'k Finnegan, burglary.
James Gibney, larceny.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 27, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	37	Resin, bbls	698
Copper, bbls	213	Leather, sides	12,120
Copper, bars	160	Stearine, pkgs	248
Cotton, bales	328	Tallow, pkgs	77
Eggs, bbls	1,151	Grease, pkgs	26
Beans, bbls	16	Pork, pkgs	65
Flour, bbls	15,01[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,718
Meal, bbls	1,951	Butter, pkgs	2,223
Wheat, bushels	410,280	Cheese, pkgs	17,964
Corn, bushels	179,578	Lard, tcs	1,050
Oats, bushels	68,199	Rice, pkgs	91
Malt, bushels	730	Starch, pkgs	1,165
Hemp, bales	3	Tobacco, hhds	546
Hops, bales	58	Tobacco, pkgs	47
Tow, bales	11	Wool, bales	468
Hides, No.	134	Whiskey, bbls	547
Hides, bdls	50	Tea, pkgs	318

ASHES—Have been inactive at $6 75 for Pots, and nominally $9 for Pearls.

COCOA—Has been slow of sale, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@32c.; Caraccas at 16c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 12c.@12½c., and San Domingo at 7¼c.@7¾c., gold.

CANDLES—Have been inactive but steady, with Adamantine, 12 ounces, at 13½c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been generally in very moderate request with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel, $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 75@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Rio again quoted ¼c. higher on an active inquiry; sales, 5,795 bags, by the Nancy Brown, and 2,250 bags, by the Merrimack, on private terms. Other kinds strong as to price, and wanted; 1,600 bags Curacoa sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in very slack request for early delivery, at drooping prices. Sales, 300 bales to spinners, and 16 bales to speculators. For forward delivery business has been on a moderate scale, with prices in most instances further reduced 3-32c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,600 bales, (of which 3,500 bales were last evening, and 14,100 bales to-day,) and 1,000 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June option; closing at 17c.; July, 17 1-32c.; August, 17 11-32c.; September, 17 13-32c.; October, 17 3-32c.; November, 16 15-16c.; December, 16 15-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 328 bales from Charleston. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 1,039 bales....The week's exports hence have been 2,365 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 2,710,169 bales, (including 1,755,684 bales to Great Britain and 954,485 bales to the Continent,) against 2,534,656 bales the same time in 1872-3.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14½	14½	14½	14½
Good Ordinary	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	16½	16⅝	16 13-16	16 13-16
Low Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Middling	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼
Good Middling	19⅛	19¼	19½	19½

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been quite moderately sought after within the previous range.

DYEWOODS—Have been inactive since our last, with San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22, currency; Jamaica do., $19@$20, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $21@$21 50, currency; Jamaica do., $22, gold, and Mexican do., $20, gold.

EARTHENWARE—Has been very sparingly dealt in, and values have been more or less nominal.

FERTILIZERS—Trade in most kinds has been very slow; values have been without material alteration.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in less request at $2 45@$2 70 per box for short and full.

FRUIT—A restricted business has been reported since our last at essentially unaltered prices. Sales 600 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 60; 1,000 bxs. Loose Muscatel do. on private terms, quoted at $3 60; 30 casks Turkey Prunes at 11¼c.; 200 bbls. Currants, 6⅝c.@6½c.; 200 cases Sardines on private terms, and 1,400 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms, with resales reported at 6¾c.@7c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A comparatively light trade has been reported in State and Western Flour, since our last, with the advantage as to price generally in favor of buyers, though desirable lines of shipping extras, which have been offered with reserve, have been held with a fair show of confidence. The sales since our last have been 10,650 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$4 75; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 75, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50; inferior to choice Extra State, $5 90@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 25 for common to good; choice to very fancy do., and City Mills Extra at $6 50@$7 25, chiefly at $6 75@$7 10; poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6 45, chiefly at $6@$6 25; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 80@$6 45; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 75@$6 50; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. ....Southern Flour quiet at former figures; 725 bbls. sold in lots....A sample of Flour from new Wheat—of very fine quality—was received by Messrs. Finch & Sons, from Nashville, Tenn., and exhibited on 'Change to-day....Rye Flour steady; 350 bbls. sold....Cornmeal fairly active, within the previous range. Sales 1,450 bbls., including Western Yellow at $3 75@$4; Jersey at $3 90@$4 55; and Brandywine mainly at $4 60 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—There has been a more active business reported in Spring Wheat, almost wholly for shipment, but at a further general reduction of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, closing heavily. Strictly prime to choice No. 1 Spring has been exceptionally scarce, and held with a fair show of confidence. Winter Wheat has attracted less attention from export buyers, and has been depressed and irregular in price. Sales have been reported, since our last of 307,000 bushels at $1 44@$1 48 for No. 1 Spring, car and boat loads, chiefly at $1 48 for choice Sheboygan stock, boat-loads; $1 46@$1 47 for Milwaukee, and $1 45 for Chicago, car lots; $1 41@$1 42, chiefly at $1 41½@$1 42, for No. 2 Minnesota Spring; $1 40½@$1 41½ for No. 2 Milwaukee do., mainly at $1 41 for boat-loads; $1 39@$1 39½, in part, for No. 2 Northwest Spring; $1 37½@$1 39 for No. 2 Chicago do. do., chiefly at $1 37½@$1 38 for boat-loads; $1 35@$1 46 for ungraded Spring; $1 44@$1 47 for Red and Amber Western; $1 45@$1 57½ for White do....Corn has been quoted ½c.@1c. a bushel lower, on free offerings of stock, with an active business reported, in good part for export, at the modified prices. Sales have been reported of 397,000 bushels (part to arrive soon) at 78c.@81c. for inferior to strictly prime mixed Western, closing at 80c.@80½c. for good to prime boat-loads; 80½c.@82c. for Yellow Western, and 85c.@89c., chiefly 88c., for White do. Included in the sales were 180,000 bushels mixed Western, to arrive within the next two weeks, at 80c.@81c., chiefly for next week at 81c., closing, however, less firmly, and 40,000 bushels do., August option, at 80c. ₱ bushel....Rye, Barley, and Barley-malt nominally about as in our last....Oats have been in limited demand, with prices rather favoring buyers. Sales have been reported of 31,000 bushels at 61½c.@62½c., chiefly at 62½c., for mixed Western, and 66c.@67c. for White do....Hay, Straw, and Feed quoted as before....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 29,412 bbls. Flour, 1,217,621 bushels Wheat, 1,023,932 bushels Corn, 25,365 bushels Rye.

GUNNYBAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been in fair demand and held more firmly; other kinds dull and weak in price, with Bags at 11¼c.@11½c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.; Domestic Bagging, 12c. Sales, 200 rolls Domestic Cloth at 12c., and 100 bales Bags at 11½c.

HEMP—Has been neglected and quotations have been almost wholly nominal; sales, 500 bales Jute Butts at 24c., currency, 60 days' credit. American Hemp quoted here at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$230 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 9¾c.@10c.; Sisal, 24c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HOPS—Have been purchased sparingly, to meet urgent wants, at essentially unchanged figures. American, new, good to choice, quoted steady at 25c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 25c.@30c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 23c.@25c.; English, 20c.@25c.; Belgian, (nominal,) 19c.@22c.; California, 25c.@35c., ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 377 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmet Wells, 22,320 bales, against 22,870 bales same time last year, and the imports of Foreign since Sept. 1, 13,424 bales, against 20,681 bales same time last year.

LEATHER—Sole has been more sought after, especially by manufacturers, and the more desirable qualities have been quoted firm. The main call has been for Hemlock and Union Crop. Upper stock, especially finished, has also been in more request and quoted steady. The finest qualities of Harness stock, chiefly City goods, have been rather more salable within the previous range.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been inactive at former rates; 160,000 lbs. Lake at 24½c.@24¾c. for prompt, and 24¼c. for July and August; new Sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., 22c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....Scotch Pig-iron has been quiet but quoted firm. American Pig-iron has been in moderate request, with sales reported of 200 tons No. 1 at $32, and 300 tons Carbon on private terms. Eglinton Pig quoted at $34; Summerlee at $36; Glengarnock, $35; American Pig, $31@$32 50; No. 2 do., $29@$30; Forge, $26@$28; English Rails at $50@$52, gold; American Rails, at works, $56@$60; old Rails at $36@$40; Wrought Scrap, $38@$40....Pig-lead has been in limited demand, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 50, and American at $5 80@$5 90, gold; Bar at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe at 9c. Spelter has been quoted dull at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 7c.@11c. for domestic.... Pig-tin has been dull and nominal; quoted at 23½c., gold; Straits, 21¾c.@22c., do., for English; 26c. for Banca. Sales, 5 tons English, on private terms. Tin Plates have been in moderate demand, at rather easier prices; sales, 500 bxs. Charcoal at $10 50, gold; 500 bxs. Coke at $8 25, gold; Charcoal quoted at $10 50@$10 75; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 75; Coke Terne, $7 25@$8....Zinc dull at 8¼c.@8½c., gold, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Dull, but firm; quotations as in our last.

NAVAL STORES—Resin firmer and wanted. Strained closing with $2 15 bid. Sales, 1,000 bbls. Strained at $2 15; 359 bbls. good do. at $2 20; 100 bbls. No. 2 at $2 60; 105 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 50@$5 50 ₱ 280 lbs....Nothing new in Tar and Pitch....Of Spirits Turpentine, 50 bbls. sold at 36c.; market dull.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quoted firmer, and has been wanted for export. Western quoted at $45@$46, currency; City, $43, gold. The week's receipts have been 8,659 sacks; exports, 13,913.

PETROLEUM—Crude firmer, but quiet; quoted at 5¼c.@5⅜c., in bulk, 9¾c. in shipping order....Refined sold here to the extent of 2,500 bbls., early delivery, at 13c.; 8,000 bbls., various July options, 13⅛c., 3,000 bbls., first half of August, at 13½c....Refined at Philadelphia quiet at 13⅛c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, quoted at 17½c....Naphtha as before.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand and firmer in price. Sales for early delivery embrace 375 bbls. New Western Mess at $18 10@$18 12½, and 300 bbls. Prime Mess at $16 70@$16 87½. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 250 bbls., June, at $18 18¾; 750 bbls. July at $18@$18 15, closing at $18 15, and 500 bbls., August, at $18 30@$18 40, closing at $18 40....Dressed Hogs wanted; City quoted at 7⅞c....Cut-meats firmer, with City in fair demand; sales, 1,500 fresh Shoulders, in bulk, at 6¾c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders at 7c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 8¼c.@8½c.; 2,000 Fresh Hams, 12 lbs., at 11c.@11½c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams at 12¼c.@12½c.; 1,250 Smoked Hams at 13½c.@14c.; 50 tcs. Pickled Hams on private terms; 2,000 Fresh Bellies, in bulk, at 8½c.@9c.; 5,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 10 lbs., at 9½c., and 100 bxs. Bellies, 12 lbs., at 9¾c. ₱ lb....Bacon dull and weak; 100 bxs. Long Clear sold, in lots, at 10⅛c....Lard has been held more confidently, but has been rather quiet; sales for early delivery embrace 50 tcs. choice Western Steam at 11 9-16c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 12c. for choice; 275 tcs. City Steam at 11¼c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 10⅝c.; and 1,500 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, on private terms, quoted at 11⅝c.@11¾c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,500 tcs., July options, at 11½c.@11 9-16c., closing at 11 9-16c.; 1,250 tcs., August, at 11 11-16c., and 250 tcs., September, at 11¾c. ....Beef steady; 300 bbls. sold....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs moderately sought after, within the previous range....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 525 pkgs. Pork, 483 pkgs. Beef, 5,036 bxs. Bacon, 5,017 pkgs. Lard, 70,965 bxs. Cheese, and 765 pkgs. Butter.

SUGARS—Raw quoted a shade firmer, with a good inquiry noted on the basis of 7¾c.@8⅛c. for fair to good Refining stock; sales, 536 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8 1-16c.; 300 hhds. Centrifugal at 9½c., and 150 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7c.@7⅝c....Refined in good request and firmly held.

TEAS—Have been quiet, but about steady; sales, 900 half chests Green and 100 half chests new Japan, on private terms.

WHISKY—Dull at 99c.; sales, 100 bbls.

WOOL—Has been in good demand for manufacturing purposes, and has been generally quoted firm and buoyant in price, both here and in the interior, for all desirable grades. Sales have been reported of 61,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 50c.@54c.; 125,000 lbs. new Unwashed Indiana do. on private terms; 58,500 lbs. Other Unwashed stock at 33½c.@40c.; 7,500 lbs. Washed at 50c.@55c.; 35,000 lbs. Scoured at 55c.@78c.; 2 bales Nevada on private terms; 22,000 lbs. Black, part at 38c.; 2,000 lbs. new Southern at 39c.; 5,000 lbs. Delaine at 56c.; 181 bales and 21,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 46½c.@50c.; 2,000 lbs. new Combing at 45c.; 121 pkgs. Lamb's, part at 25c.; 3,000 lbs. Georgia on private terms; 5,000 lbs. California Pulled at 40c.; 350 bales and 120,000 lbs. California Spring at 27½c.@39c., the latter for very choice; 91 bales and 123,000 lbs. California Fall at 19½c.@25c.; 6,000 lbs. Oregon on private terms; 162,500 lbs. Texas at 20c.@36c.; 34,000 lbs. Mexican, mostly at 20c.@21½c.; 14 bales Mestiza, 195 bales Cape, and 100 bales Montevideo, on private terms; 55 bales Donskoi at 30½c.@35c.; 52 bales and 93,000 lbs. Australian, part at 52½c.@53c.; 19,600 lbs. New-Zealand at 53c.@70c. for Combing, and 34,000 lbs. Noils, part at 29c.@33c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The demand for accommodation has been on a restricted scale, and rates have shown less firmness; in the instance of the Liverpool steam lines, decidedly lower for Grain. The movement in Cheese and Bacon has been comparatively moderate to-day. Tonnage for the Grain and Petroleum trades has been in less urgent request....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last have been by steam, 150 bales Cotton on private terms; 32,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ₱ 56 lbs., or 10½d. ₱ 60 lbs.; 550 bxs. Bacon at 45s.@50s.; 3,800 bxs. Cheese at 55s. ₱ ton. And from Philadelphia, by steam, (reported thence) 75 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 80,000 bushels Wheat at 10d.@11d. ₱ bushel; 3,100 pkgs. Provisions at 40s.@45s.; 280 hhds. Tallow at 40s.; 300 tons Oil-cake at 30s.; 200 hhds. Molasses at 32s. 6d.; 300 hhds. Tobacco at 37s. 6d.; and 10,000 feet Lumber at 60s., in good part forward shipments....For London, by sail, 2,000 Staves, on private terms; and, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; and 1,000 bxs. Cheese, via Southampton, at 65s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Corn at 9½d. ₱ bushel....1,500 bxs. Cheese at 50s.; 160 bxs. Bacon at 40s., and 50 pkgs. Butter on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 3,600 bxs. Cheese at 60s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 4½d.; a Norwegian bark, 481 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. 4½d.; a Russian brig, 542 tons, with about 3,500 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 6s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 460 tons, with about 3,300 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Belfast direct, a British bark, 490 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, reported at 5s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For an Irish port direct, a Norwegian bark, 680 tons, with about 2,600 quarters Grain from Baltimore at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Havre, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat and 175 pkgs. Provisions on private terms....For the Continent direct, a British bark, 615 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters Grain (a recharter) at 6s. ₱ quarter, with very short lay days....For Antwerp, by sail, 7,000 Staves on private terms. And by steam, from Philadelphia, reported thence, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 500 tcs. Lard, 600 pkgs. Tobacco, and 100 rolls Leather at full rates; 1,000 Hides at 45s....For Bremen, by steam, 35,000 bushels Corn and Rye at 9½d. ₱ bushel; 600 pkgs. Lard and Bacon at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 200 pkgs. Tobacco on the basis of 30s.@35s. for hhds. and 25s. for cases, and 550 pkgs. Merchandise at current rates. Also, a German bark, 599 tons, hence, with about 4,300 bbls Refined Petroleum at 4s. 1½d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain, July shipments, at equal to 10½d.@11d. ₱ bushel....For Stettin, by steam, 23,000 bushels Grain, 1,500 bbls. Resin, 120 hhds. Tallow, 2,200 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,350 pkgs. Merchandise at current rates....For the Baltic, a German bark, 560 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms.... For Gibraltar and orders, a British bark, 191 tons, with about 1,300 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia at 5s. 6d.@6s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Marseilles, a Norwegian bark, 477 tons, with Tobacco from Baltimore at 27s. 6d....For Trieste, an American bark, 440 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum reported at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Genoa, an American bark, 500 tons, with Maryland Tobacco from Baltimore at 30s....For New-Zealand and back, a British bark, 497 tons, at £3,400@£3,500, according to port privileges....For Rio Janeiro, an American bark, 487 tons, with Flour from Baltimore at $1 12½ ₱ bbl....For Barbados, a brig, with general cargo from Philadelphia on the basis of 45c. ₱ bbl.... For Aspinwall, a British brig, 430 tons, with Coal from Philadelphia at $5 50....For St. Thomas, a brig with Lumber, reported from Pascagoula at $12, gold....For Boston, a schooner with Lumber from Pensacola at $12 50....For Philadelphia, an American bark, 460 tons, with Fruit from Malaga at $2,500, and a schooner with Lumber from Savannah at $8....For New-York, a brig, with Lumber from Pensacola reported at $11 50.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE BEST NOVEL OF THE SEASON,
A POWERFUL ROMANCE,
By the author of
"THE OLD MAM'SELLE'S SECRET."
THE SECOND WIFE.
From the German of
E. MARLITT,
Author of "Gold Elsie," "Countess Gisela," &c., &c.
BY MRS. A. L. WISTER.
12mo. Fine cloth. $1 75.

*,*For sale by booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of the price, by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market st., Philadelphia,
and No. 25 Bond st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONVICT LABOR.

AGENT AND WARDEN'S OFFICE,
SING SING PRISON, June 13, 1874.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Inspectors, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office Sing Sing Prison up to the 16th day of July, 1874, at noon, for the labor and services of one hundred (100) male convicts confined in this prison, to be employed in the manufacture of cigars, to commence on the 1st day of August, 1874, for the term not exceeding five (5) nor less than three (3) years.

Also for the labor and services of seventy-five (75) male convicts, confined in this prison, to be employed in the manufacture of brass ware, or of brushes, or of baskets, or of doors, sash, and blinds, or of machinery, to commence on the 1st day of August, 1874, for the term not exceeding five (5) nor less than three (3) years. With such labor and services will be furnished shops and premises in the prison yard. No hydraulic, no steam power, or machinery will be furnished with such labor and services. The use of the Croton water will be allowed at a reasonable rate.

Proposals for the labor and services of male convicts, to be employed in the manufacture of cigars, must be addressed to the undersigned, marked, "Proposals for the Labor and Services of Male Convicts, to be Employed in the Manufacture of Cigars."

And each of the other proposals must be addressed in like manner and specify what the services are required for.

Blanks for such proposals will be furnished by the clerk of this prison to any person applying therefor. They must be accompanied by the written consent of the persons to become sureties in the said contract, and they must have annexed a justification of the sureties in a sum not less than five thousand dollars, as provided by section 12, chapter 399 of the laws of 1860. No proposal will be entertained which offers more than one price per day, and the right is reserved to the Inspectors, with the assent of the undersigned, to reject all or any of the proposals made, if they shall deem it for the interest of the State so to do.

G. B. HUBBELL, Agent and Warden.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the several wards, as hereinafter named, at the Hall of the Board of Education, for the Repairs, Painting, and Alterations of Buildings, Furniture, and Heating Apparatus, required to be done or furnished during the months of July and August, 1874, in their respective wards, as follows:

By the Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 29.
NATHAN S. KING, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 29.
MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of a party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 8, 1874.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 532 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS.

LIGHT-HOUSE CROSS LEDGE SHOAL, DELAWARE BAY.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, June 30, 1874, for building and delivering a stone pier of foundation for light-house on Cross Ledge Shoal, Delaware Bay, in accordance with drawings and specifications which can be seen and examined on application at this office.

Bids must be on forms which will be furnished on application, and conform in all respects to the requirements of the Government, and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Bids must be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Pier at Cross Ledge." They will be opened promptly at the time specified, and bidders are requested to be present.

W. F. RAYNOLDS, Brevet Brigadier General,
Light-house Engineer, Fourth District.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED proposals in duplicate will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon of FRIDAY, the 26th of June, 1874, for performing all the labor in the new public store, corner of West and Hubert sts., in the City of New-York, for a further term, from and after the 15th day of July next, upon the conditions set forth in a statement filed in the office of the Collector of the Port of New-York, where full information in regard thereto may be obtained.

The proposals will be addressed to "the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for performing the labor in the public store at New-York."

B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING GATES AND GATE FRAMES, &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon July 1, 1874, for furnishing, building, and putting in Gates, Gate Frames, &c., at the Gate House on 93d st., near 9th av., and also at the Gate House corner of 10th av. and 113th st.

For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MAPS AND BLANK BOOKS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 3 o'clock P. M. July 2, 1874, for furnishing 2,000 Maps of each Congressional District, and also for Registry Books and Pamphlets, &c. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FOR ALTERING BUILDING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 11 o'clock A. M., July 11, 1874, for altering the building No. 125 Mercer st.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FOR BUILDING A STEAM FIRE PROPELLER.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 11 o'clock A. M., July 6, 1874, for building a steam fire propeller.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, (both to be inclosed in the same envelope,) will be received at No. 42 Leonard st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 2d day of July, 1874, which place will be open for business from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. on and after the 10th day of June, 1874, for furnishing the following-named articles for issue to Indians:

SANTEE AGENCY.
16,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.
1,700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.
20,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
250,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
12,000 pounds Beans.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.
6,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
550,000 pounds XX Flour.
240,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY, (CROW CREEK.)
2,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
80,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
300,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
25,000 pounds Beans.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
3,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
153,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
400,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, (GRAND RIVER.)
5,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
525,000 pounds XX Flour.
60,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
160,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.
6,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
550,000 pounds XX Flour.
240,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.
1,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
280,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
10,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

KIOWA AGENCY.
2,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
370,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,500 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
12,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

WICHITA AGENCY.
700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
14,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

ALSO, FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
396,800 pounds of Coffee green.
787,600 pounds good Brown Sugar.
53,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
55,900 pounds good Brown Soap, in boxes.
62,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
35,000 pounds Soda.

All the above supplies, except the Beef, will be inspected and received at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City, Yancton, Bismarck, Cheyenne, North Platte, or Kansas City, and must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, by the 1st day of August, 1874, with the exception of the Bacon and Lard for the upper Arkansas, Kiowa, and Wichita agencies, the delivery of which, at St. Louis or Kansas City, will be required by the 15th day of September next, and with the further exception of all the Flour, which must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure at each agency at all times at least one month's supply.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for, except the Bacon, Pork, Corn, and Salt. The prices must be given without modification, or any proposed modification whatever.

Bids for two classes of cattle for the Sioux agencies in Dakota are invited, as follows:

First—Averaging 850 pounds for the first six months, and 1,000 pounds for the remaining six months.

Second—Averaging 1,000 pounds for the whole year.

For the Upper Arkansas, Kiowa, and Wichita agencies good merchantable cattle will be required.

The delivery of the cattle must commence at each of the points named, within thirty days after notice of the award is given, and thereafter be continued not oftener than semi-monthly upon the written orders of the Department, at such times and in such quantities as may be required for the service.

When practicable, the cattle for use during the months of January, February, and March will be received in December for freezing.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the Agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good strong double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour."

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks.

The Sugar to be delivered in barrels full head-lined.

The Lard to be good and sweet, and in tin cans containing from five to ten pounds each.

The Pork to be in barrels, with one iron hoop at each end.

The Corn to be in strong "gunnies," resewed.

Bids will also be received for Baking Powder in quarter and half pound packages, which may be substituted in whole or in part for the soda.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Parties bidding for Flour are required to furnish samples, each to be in quantity not less than one pound.

Parties to whom contracts for the supply of Flour are awarded shall, within twenty days, furnish to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs samples, in quantity not less than twenty-five pounds, of the quality contracted for.

No bids will be considered for goods delivered at the agencies, except as specified in this advertisement.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay; or if that be not done, they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the following articles at the agencies named, at such times and in such quantities as may be required:

BLACKFEET AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork.

CROW AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
350,000 pounds XX Flour.
40,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT PECK AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
1,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
100,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of American or Northern-wintered Texas Cattle, on the hoof.
50,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Mess Pork.

SANTEE AGENCY, (NEBRASKA.)
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.

PONCA AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
350,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
11,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT HALL AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
200,000 pounds XX Flour.

No bids will be considered from persons who have violated the terms, or failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract, or who may have defaulted in any bid heretofore made.

All the samples of each bidder must be designated by a conspicuous private mark attached to each sample, corresponding with marks on the proposals, the name of the bidder in no case to appear upon the samples. Failure to comply with this rule will subject the samples to rejection. Special care should be taken to adopt such a private mark as will insure distinction from other bidders.

It will very much facilitate the making of awards if bidders will mark the price on each sample presented, in addition to giving the price in the bid. No samples will be opened until after all the bids shall have been publicly read.

Each bid must give the name of all parties interested in, or parties to it, and no contract or part thereof, will be permitted to be sub-let or assigned to any other party without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Blanks for proposals, with bond attached, will be furnished on application to this office, or to the agents at the respective agencies at which supplies are to be delivered.

Every bid amounting to the sum of $5,000, or over, must be accompanied with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon some United States depository or solvent national bank, which check, or draft, shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnished, and in case any bidder, on being awarded a contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which his bid was made and accepted, such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the Treasury, but if such contract shall be duly executed as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract should one be awarded him.

It is recommended to bidders residing out of New York to furnish a New-York reference with their bids, and also their address while in that City.

At the execution of the contract, a bond will be required to its full amount for the faithful performance thereof, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

EDW. P. SMITH, Commissioner.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co.,

BANKERS,
UNION BUILDING, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK.

The accounts and agency of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and private firms will receive careful attention.

TO INVESTORS.

7 p.c. Stocks of the City of New-York.
JERSEY CITY 7s.
BROOKLYN PUBLIC PARK 6s.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO 24 NASSAU ST.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO RECEIVE offers for the whole or a part of

$100,000

of first mortgage bonds, secured upon real estate worth four times amount of debt.

Full particulars furnished upon application between 10 and 1 o'clock each day.

WM. B. OGDEN, or
M. L. SCUDDER, Jr.
PARK BANK BUILDING, No. 214 Broadway.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, 22d June, 1874.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until noon on Monday, the 29th of June, inst., for one million of dollars, ($1,000,000,) in the first mortgage bonds of this company. These bonds will be issued in the form of "coupon" bonds, of $1,000 each, or of "registered" bonds, of $5,000 and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on 1st of January and 1st of July, principal due in 1903. The mortgage by which they are secured is a first lien upon the entire railroad property and franchises of the Company.

Each proposal should be sealed and properly indorsed, and should state the kind and denomination of bonds wanted, and the name in which the registered bonds are to be issued should be accurately given. Each must be accompanied by a check for a sum equal to five per cent. on the amount of the bid, such sum to be applied toward payment in case of acceptance, and to be returned in case of rejection.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on Thursday, July 2, at this office, when and where the balance must be paid.

The Company reserves the right to reject all proposals offered.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY (LEASED.)

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

Proposals will be received at this office until noon on MONDAY, 29th inst., for ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS ($1,000,000) in the consolidated mortgage bonds of this company. These bonds will be issued in the form of "coupon" bonds of $1,000 each, or of "registered" bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on the 1st of May and 1st of November, principal due in 1900. The mortgage by which they are secured is a first lien upon the entire railroad and franchises of the company. Each proposal must be for a price flat, and should be sealed and properly indorsed, and should state the kind and denomination of bonds wanted, and the name in which the registered bonds are to be issued should be accurately given.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a check for a sum equal to five per cent. on the amount of the bid, such sum to be applied toward payment in case of acceptance, and to be returned in case of rejection.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on THURSDAY, July 2, at this office, when and where the balance must be paid.

The company reserves the right to reject all proposals offered.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1874, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th proximo.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1874.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 6, 1874.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Six bonds of the Construction and Equipment Sinking Fund bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, due 1st January, 1913, being Nos. 76, 165, 203, 407, 444, and 449, having been drawn by lot for the sinking fund, the holders thereof are requested to present the same for payment at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, on or before the 1st proximo, after which time interest will cease on the same.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board.

A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, June 23, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until MONDAY, July 6, 1874, at 12 M., for the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

$100,000 PERMANENT WATER LOAN, due 1904 and 1910.

$200,000 ASSESSMENT AND SEWERAGE FUND BONDS, due 1877.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Bonds," and state the price offered in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the city.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

$50,000 TEN PER CENT. BONDS SECURED by first mortgage on 10,000 ACRES OF COAL, forty miles of running railroad, and by wealthy individual guaranty, for sale by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Indianapolis, Ind.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 393 CANAL ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held June 16, 1874, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM MOIR,	JOHN A. C. GRAY,
SIMON SHINDLER,	JAMES E. HEDGES,
JOHN W. LEWIS,	JOSEPH B. MILLER,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,	FREDERICK V. PRICE,
ABRAHAM LEGGETT,	ALBERT MANN,
ALFRED BARMORE,	PETER J. SHULTS,
CORNELIUS STEPHENS,	JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
CHAS. F. HUNTER,	JOSEPH H. WOOD,
HENRY DAVID,	W. ALFRED GEDNEY,
JOHN O. MORE,	WILLIAM C. MILLER.

And at a meeting of the board held this day, FREDERICK V. PRICE, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Company.—S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. Office No. 227 South 4th st.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this company will be closed on the 30th inst. and reopened on MONDAY, July 13 next.

A quarterly dividend of Two and a half per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash on and after the 24th of July next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
No. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST-MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, due July 1, 1874, will be paid in gold at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st.

Holders presenting ten or more coupons will leave them, with a schedule of the numbers, for examination, in which case a receipt will be given, and payment made on the following day.

This is rendered necessary by the discovery that forged coupons are in circulation.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., June 20, and reopened 10 A. M. July 2.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 3 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, ON THE SOUTH Pacific Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 3 Broad st.; on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) at the National Bank of Commerce, and on the Land Debentures of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company at the office of the company.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 BROADWAY, PACIFIC BUILDING,
BRANCH OFFICE, No. 167 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per cent., payable on and after July 1.

WM. A. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1874.

THE BONDS OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY maturing on the 1st of July next may be exchanged for the Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this company, on presentation at the Union Trust Company.

Bonds not exchanged will be paid at maturity at the Treasurer's office, Bank of New-York.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1874.

SIXTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual Quarterly Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 6th, and reopened on the morning of the 16th day of July.

J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent.; also, an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.

Transfer-books closed from 20th inst., to July 1, 1874, inclusive.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, (CONSOLIDATED.)
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
No. 70 WILLIAM ST., KEMP BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1874.

NOTICE.—PAYMENT OF THE COUPONS OF THE late Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company, due July 1 next, will be postponed until the 1st day of September. On and after that date they will be paid at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co.

E. F. WINSLOW, President.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (4), FREE OF tax, has this day been declared payable on and after July 1, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from 27th inst. to 1st proximo.

THEO. ROGERS, Cashier.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

THE BONDS OF THE WABASH EQUIPMENT Company maturing July 1, 1874, and also the coupons from said company's bonds due July 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the Union National Bank.

J. D. COX, President.

IOWA FALLS AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend will be payable July 1, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building, Boston, to stockholders of record June 20.

JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

BOSTON, June 20, 1874.

MOINGONA COAL COMPANY.—A DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. will be payable July 1, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building, Boston, to stockholders of record June 20.

JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

BOSTON, June 20, 1874.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK pays its usual quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., on and after July 1, prox.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1874.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., from the earnings of past three months, will be paid on 20th July proximo.

Transfer books will be closed from 30th inst. until 21st July.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1874, FROM BONDS of CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that day, at the agency of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

LONG ISLAND BANK.

NINTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after July 1.

N. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

JUNE 27, 1874.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., free from tax, will be paid on and after July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until July 2.

GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after July 1, 1874.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 1, 1874.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—The coupons due July 1, 1874, of the Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

J. TATNALL LEA, Treasurer.

THE GOLD COUPONS DUE 1ST JULY, 1874, on the mortgage bonds of the Canton Company of Baltimore, will be payable either at the office of Brown Brothers & Co., New-York, or Brown, Shipley & Co., London.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1874, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Peoria, Pekin, and Jacksonville Railroad Company will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank.

JOHN ALLEN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

No. 23 WALL ST., CORNER BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, June —, 1874.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage Seven per cent. Coupons.

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage Seven per cent. Coupons.

SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Coupons.

All due July 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (Stonington Railroad,)
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William street, on the 10th day of July next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th of July.

T. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Monday, July 6, proximo.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 7th of July.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, No. 254 SOUTH ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the reduced capital, payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until July 2.

F. L. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5TH AV. CORNER 23D ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of tax, has been declared by the Directors of the Bank, payable on and after July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, free from tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.

R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF One and a Quarter per Cent. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, on July 20, to shareholders on record on July 1.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

Transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of June until July 1.

JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THIS Company, also of the Missouri State Bonds, $3,000,000, known as the "Hannibal and St. Joe issue," due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st.

JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE JULY 1, 1874, can now be left at this office for examination, and receipts will be given for, for which checks will be exchanged on and after June 30 inst.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company due 1st July, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

BLAIR TOWN LOT AND LAND COMPANY.—A Dividend of Three per Cent. will be payable July 1, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building, Boston, to stockholders of record June 20.

JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

BOSTON, June 20, 1874.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
UNION BUILDING, NOS. 52 AND 54 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPpi Railway Company, due July 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company, No. 54 William st., New-York.

WM. M. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

The President and Directors of the Bank of America, have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 7, 1874.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on and after July 15 next.

The transfer-books will be closed July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 16th.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable 1st July, proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from 23d June till that date.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JULY, 1874, on First Mortgage Gold Bonds, will be paid at National City Bank.

W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1874.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after July 1, ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to July 7.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a Dividend of Six per cent., payable July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed from 22d inst. to 1st proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed till that date.

R. BAYLES, President.

SIOUX CITY AND IOWA FALLS TOWN LOT AND LAND COMPANY.—A Dividend of Three per Cent. will be payable July 1, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building, Boston, to stockholders of record June 20.

JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

BOSTON, June 20, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 6, 1874.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—A Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) free of taxes has been declared on the capital of this Bank, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will close on 22d June and re-open on the 2d July.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, June 25, 1874.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1874, ON the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York.

V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

THE JULY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, negotiated and guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., from the earnings of the past six months, is this day declared, payable 1st of July at this office.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., FREE of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 1st of July next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1874, ON the First Mortgage Bonds will be paid in gold by

WATSON MATTHEWS, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1874.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS, maturing July 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New-York:

Chicago and Alton Railroad First Mortgage.
Joliet and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage.
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Second Mortgage.
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad First Mortgage.
Dubuque South-western Railroad Preferred First Mortgage.
Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad First Mortgage.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed until July 7, 1874.

C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after July 1 proximo, until which date the transfer-book will be closed.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 19, 1874.

INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON ROCHESTER Water Loan Bonds, will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York. The transfer books of the registered bonds will close on 24th June, and reopen July 2.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1, 1874, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

FORTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-seventh Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending July 1, 1874, payable on and after the third Monday of July.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to executors, guardians, trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

The following persons are among the
TRUSTEES.
Washington, D. C.

Hon. Fred. Douglass.
L. R. Tuttle....Assistant Treasurer of the United States
E. B. French..............Second Auditor, U. S. Treasury
J. H. Ela......................Fifth Auditor, U. S. Treasury
Zalmon Richards...............Auditor District of Columbia
Hon. William Claflin......Ex-Governor of Massachusetts

Bank hours—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.

FRED. DOUGLASS, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

☞ Send for circular.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860, AS THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.)
BOND ST., CORNER BOWERY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20, 1874, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

HARRISON HALL, President,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

Of the City of New-York.
1874—JULY INTEREST.

The twenty-eighth semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Tuesday, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Monday, July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

The TRUSTEES of this bank have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors, on and after July 15, on all sums entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, and may be entered in the depositors' books at any time after the same is due.

Interest commences July 1 on deposits made now.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice-Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 20th of July, 1874, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and on all sums over $500 entitled thereto at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHODES, Secretaries.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits now will draw interest from July 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on and after July 20, 1874.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June, 1874.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from five dollars to two thousand dollars, and on all sums exceeding two thousand dollars Five (5) per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, 1874.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from July 1, 1874.

By order of the Trustees.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston st.

Interest Notice.—A semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors July 1, 1874, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 20. Dividends not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

A. T. CONKLIN, President.
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D AV. AND 23D ST.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—EAST LYNNE—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Theo. Hamilton, Mr. C. Leclercq.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—PERIL—Miss Maude Granger, Mr. McKee Rankin.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE TWO SISTERS—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—MAZEPPA—VARIETIES—Miss Kate Fisher, The Carrolls, Miss Weston.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

It is reported from Washington that the recent legislation, or lack of legislation, by Congress requires the disbandment of the Civil Service Commission to-morrow. There has not yet been made any public announcement of the President's intention with reference to the continuance of the system. It does not necessarily come to an end with the abolition of the Board of Commissioners. The various departmental and other examining boards can still be maintained. The rules requiring the competitive examinations and a report for appointment of the three applicants standing highest depend only on the authority of the President and can be continued in force. Nearly all the essential features of the reform system can be kept up. Whether or not they will be is something on which as yet we have no information. Doubtless the service would be the better for it if the reform could be sustained.

Kansas journals differ widely as to the threatened Indian war on the border. One account says there is every reason to believe that the late scare on the Western frontier is the result of the marauding of horse thieves and other desperate white outlaws. But a Lawrence newspaper gives very explicit accounts of the murder of five men by the Indians. The whole case, however, looks to a disinterested outsider as if it had been greatly exaggerated. The fact is that "Indian wars" on the frontier have so frequently become mere ruses to veil the selfish designs of white men that most people look on any report concerning them with suspicion. In this case, whatever may be the facts, a positive injury has been inflicted on Western Kansas by the wide circulation of stories of alarming Indian troubles.

It seems hard that in this land of high civilization a shop-keeper's wares are not safe on his own premises and in broad daylight. But a Grand street jeweler has paid dearly for proving that goods are not safe under such circumstances. A gang of thieves entered the jeweler's shop on Saturday afternoon, and, while people were constantly passing on the sidewalk, gagged a small boy left in charge and got away with a considerable amount of booty. It is a charming state of society in which such bold outrages are possible.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS has again come to the surface. This time, we are happy to say, he eschews politics and devotes himself to sounding the praises of the "Mississippi Valley Society of London." Exactly what this association may be he does not state; but from among its members come "British statesmen, merchants, and bankers," who, "it is needless to say," are ready to furnish three-fourths of the money for a direct steam-ship line from Liverpool and London to New-Orleans. When Mr. DAVIS told the noble President of the society that this had been the dream of his life, that powerful person instantly succumbed. "Do you doubt that it will be done?" confidently asked the President of the M. V. S. of L. "No," answered Mr. DAVIS, and we suppose we shall not now have long to wait. All this is very beautiful. There is only one trifling drawback to our complete satisfaction in the prospect, and that is that Mr. DAVIS himself has to raise one-fourth of the indefinite sum required for the direct line. We fear that it is only abroad that he possesses the remarkable power of compelling capitalists to respond to his calls so promptly that their acquiescence is a mere matter of course. The "statesmen, merchants, and bankers" of Britain are not likely to be emulated by the people of Mr. DAVIS' own country—if he has a country.

THE CITY MUDDLE.

Everybody can see what a singularly happy family the present City officials make. They are worthy the attention of Mr. BARNUM—by getting them together in a cage he might add to the attractions of his show, without sacrificing a human life or two a week, which appears to be the present cost of his amiable efforts to please the public. Last week it was a poor girl who was offered up to the sight-seers of New-York by the "greatest showman in the world"—the week before it was a wretched man called the "elephant-tamer." Nearly every day some poor creature is crippled for life in the "Hippodrome," so that we need not wonder the show is so popular. It would be a very good plan to revive the old contests of gladiators, and let the audience choose their own victims by turning down their thumbs. Or failing that, the famous showman might adopt our other suggestion, and get together all the persons who are at present engaged in the great work of governing this City. If they were made to hold a public debate occasionally, in the style of the discussions which take place in the Board of Aldermen, the attractions of the entertainment would be much increased. The mangy Bengal tiger, the big hippopotamus in his pill-box of a cage, or the sea-lion in his greasy puddle, would be comparatively neglected.

It is the disordered and noisy way in which the local machinery is working which causes so much dissatisfaction in the public mind. The Mayor looks upon it all as a capital joke; but it is a joke of which nobody but himself can see the point. Mr. GREEN and Mr. VANCE are at loggerheads, and it is impossible not to perceive the signs of a personal feud between them. Mr. GREEN seems to make new enemies every day; and we must say that some of them pick holes in his coat without even a show of reason. For example, "Senex" writes to complain that Mr. GREEN does not send in a report upon the City finances every year, as all his predecessors have done—including CONNOLLY, "Senex" would doubtless inform us. A full *monthly* statement has been made by Mr. GREEN, which we take to be more useful than an annual one, and certainly there is no pretense for saying that Mr. GREEN *conceals* the true state of the finances. If "Senex" thinks he is doing that, why not say so plainly, and back up his accusation with his name? It is his duty as an honest citizen to adopt that course if he thinks there is any dishonesty in the management of the City finances. By other persons, Mr. GREEN is attacked for his refusal to pay "just claims," but we observe that this complaint comes with suspicious frequency from representatives of the class who were allowed to rob the City Treasury at will in the halcyon days of TWEED. The *Herald* had about a dozen of its intellectual department in the employment of the Ring. Mr. GREEN put a stop to all that. The *Lobbyists' Advertiser* had brothers, cousins, and sons-in-law without number—and Mr. GREEN rooted some of them out. And yet a pretty good proportion of this distinguished family remain in snug positions, as will be apparent one of these days from a little list which we are having drawn up. Attacks on the Controller from sources such as these are, we confess, very suspicious in our eyes. But when it is said that Mr. GREEN uses his office for the furtherance of political intrigues, we have no means of testing the truth of the charge; and we can only say that if Mr. GREEN is really involved in schemes of that sort, he will lose far more than he will gain by them in the end.

There is no probability that order will arise out of the present chaos until the present Mayoralty is over. It has been a period full of disgrace and shame, and it presents a curious example of the mischief which may be done by one man when he happens to be destitute of conscience and principle. The advocates of the Tweed Ring chuckle hugely over HAVEMEYER's stupidity and treachery, because they say he has brought the cause of reform into disrepute. Undoubtedly he has done all that he could to accomplish that result, but the folly or corruption of one man cannot ruin a cause. HAVEMEYER has now but a short course to run—and although he will doubtless put as many notorious scoundrels into office as he possibly can before next November, and otherwise injure the City and further disgrace his own name, there will at least be an end of him then. We undertake to say that Mr. HAVEMEYER will never again be summoned by his fellow-citizens to take any part in public life.

CHEAP MONEY.

During the late session of Congress one of the most marked features of the debates was a constant reiteration of the statement that the business of the country required more money. As a matter of fact, however, there has not been a time in many years when the circulating medium which we call money was more plentiful in proportion to the business which it is required to do than it has now been for some time. Yesterday morning the rates for call loans which we published as having prevailed on the street on Saturday, in the face of a rather buoyant stock market, were only from two to three per cent. In Chicago the daily papers remark a greater ease and lower rates—five and six per cent.—in the money market than have been known there in many years. Nor is this disproportion of supply and demand in money peculiar to our own country. All the money centres of the world are heavily stocked. Indeed, it is not too much to say that they are overstocked, and that their condition is by no means healthful. The Bank of England rate is lower than it has been before in a long time—lower, it is stated on good authority, than it has been in ten years. France is the only country where money commands much more than a nominal price, and this is due to the remarkably energetic and sustained efforts which are being made by the Bank of France to accumulate money enough to resume specie payments. The demand thus created, while it is exceptional in its purpose, will also be temporary in its effects. The general fact remains that in all the places which money seeks, and where money is sought, there is a great deal more to be had than is wanted.

This fact does not arise, as some of our precious financiers in Congress seemed to think that it does, from any sudden increase in the amount of money in the world. That remains nearly the same at all times, and changes, when it changes at all, very slowly and gradually. The thing which has altered within the last year is the demand. It is impossible to employ money as profitably now as it could be employed a year ago. And the reason of this is that the whole active commercial and producing world, of which this country is a part, has suddenly found out that its production has outrun its necessities. For, after all, commerce, in its many forms, is only the exchange between men of articles which one has and the other wants, and when the wants are all measurably satisfied, while production still goes on, there is a check given to exchanges. Business droops just in proportion as this process gains way, and may at times, as now, reach general stagnation. At such periods money, as the medium by which exchanges are made, ceases to be in demand, and becomes, as at this moment, "plenty."

In our own country the discovery of the excessive supply, as compared with the demand, was sudden and accompanied by the severe panic of last Fall. In Austria, which is blessed with several of the same contrivances for defeating the laws of trade that we enjoy, there was a similar though not so severe a convulsion. In England and in those parts of the Continent where the currency is recognized in the main as an agency in business, and not as possessing any wealth-giving character, business men arrived at a knowledge of the real state of their affairs by a more gradual and less disastrous method.

Necessarily the immediate result of the condition of things we have noted is not pleasant. There has been a surplus of production; the surplus must be consumed before new demand and new activity arise; and those who possess little or none of the surplus will be for a while with limited means to supply their needs. Dull business, numbers, more or less great, out of employment, and a general discontent, are the first consequences of the causes we have recited. These we, in common with nearly the whole of the commercial world, are now experiencing. But these do not ordinarily last long. They are generally followed by a gradual revival of business, of which, with us, there are already some signs. The accumulated supply brings down prices; low prices tempt to increased consumption; the surplus disappears, and production is again called for. The moment this can be resumed profitably it will be resumed, for nothing is more impatient than idle capital. In some branches of industry production must begin with reduced wages, to meet the lower prices, which advance but slowly. But once production becomes fairly profitable, wages will be raised. And this will be the course which things will take with us. The money plethora is by its nature a condition of affairs that tends constantly to pass away. While it lasts prudence and patience are particularly necessary, but discouragement is by no means justified.

WINE-MAKING IN CALIFORNIA.

A recent number of a San Francisco paper gives some interesting statistics in regard to the wine-growing of California. The State is said to have some 30,000,000 vines, covering 45,000 acres, worth in the aggregate $4,500,000. Out of the total area of California—or say 100,000,000 acres—one-fourth is more valuable for vineyards than for any other purpose. These ten millions of acres are not worth, in the market, more than $2 50 per acre, though good vineyard-cultivation would make them worth $100. It happens, too, that the best vineyard soils in California—the volcanic soil of the foot-hills, and the hill-sides of the coast range—are comparatively useless for any other purpose. The question, then, of cultivating these ten millions of acres becomes an exceedingly important one for the Pacific coast. This region, too, has one great difficulty with its fruit—the quantity is vastly too great for the local demand. The problem continually for California is how to convert fruit into such an extract or product as to be exportable. The peaches are being canned, the grapes dried, the figs preserved, the olives put into oil, and even the oranges are turned into preserves. With grapes, the simplest and most profitable extract is wine, a product capable of being exported to any distance. Wine is, next to wheat, the most important agricultural product for the Pacific coast. The profits, too, which can be made in this branch of agriculture may be judged from the fact that many of the large vineyards can afford to sell wine on the ground for twenty-five cents a gallon, and still find it a paying business. Even in California a good wine brings, at retail, a dollar a bottle, which is equivalent to $5 a gallon; and many of the vine-growers can get from $1 to $2 50 a gallon in cask for a favorite brand.

There is an increasing demand in our Eastern cities for California wine, but it is not a healthy or encouraging demand. The wine is used a great deal in making up other wines, or is sold in poor restaurants. One seldom or never sees California wine on gentlemen's tables. It has not a good name. It is considered heady and liable to be "doctored." There seems no sound reason why California should not supply the whole Union with hocks and clarets at a cheap rate; but at present people prefer the wines of France and Germany. The fault of all this lies at the door of the vine-growers themselves, and their agents and merchants on the Pacific coast. There has been gross and inexcusable carelessness in the manufacture of the still wines; there have been neglect and ignorance in the racking and keeping of them; different varieties have been mixed, thus destroying the purity of flavor, and a too great devotion has been shown to the one easily-raised variety of grape, the "mission grape," a delicious fruit, but for some inscrutable reason, incapable of making a delicate wine. And lastly, the agents have brandied and doctored and mixed wines so much that no one can tell what a pure native wine from the Pacific coast is. The result of it all is that the California wine has lost caste, and what would have been an enormous and profitable business is only a comparatively insignificant one. California ought to be the France of America in the wine production. As it is, few good judges set any high value on the wines brought here from that coast.

And yet those who have tasted the best California wines in the vineyards will agree that there are certain kinds of a delicacy and flavor which will well bear comparison with some of the celebrated brands from the Rhine and the Moselle. These, as a general thing, do not bear exportation, being, perhaps, deficient in alcohol. There are others of stronger nature, which give excellent promise of resembling the famous wines of Bordeaux, but which do not seem, when they reach this coast, to fulfill the promise of their youth. Their flavor has something earthy in it, and they are unpleasantly heady. Whether the difficulty be in the preparation, or the care afterward, or the variety of grape used, or the nature of the soil itself, is still a question among wine-makers. California herself is certainly using every effort to overcome the obstacle, whatever it may be, which prevents her producing a first-class wine. Grapes in enormous variety are being tested on that coast; the old mission grape is being abandoned, German and French wine-growers are employed, and much greater care is taken by the large wine-makers.

What is still needed is some very trustworthy and respectable association of wine-growers, who would combine to furnish the best conditions and machinery for wine-making, such as large cellarage and the care of very skillful men, and thorough honesty in manufacture, thereby producing certain brands which would everywhere be known as undoctored and pure wines. Then, such an association should have agents or branch-houses here, who could be thoroughly trusted. Gradually wines would thus be produced and offered for sale which would hold their own with the famous brands of Germany and France. One great want of this country might be thus supplied—a pure, light, and cheap wine, and one growing evil in California be corrected, the conversion of poor wines into brandy.

THE ORKNEYS.

Assuming the identity of the Orcadean group with the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients, Rome has now been placed within instantaneous communication with that which once seemed to her people the extremity of the earth; for a cable telegram told us lately that the Orkney and Shetland Telegraph Company had completed its work, and come to terms with the Postal authorities as to a transfer of its interest. This fact recalls the interest which, half a century ago, was aroused regarding Orkney and Shetland by SCOTT's *Pirate*. That romantic story arose out of a delightful trip which Sir WALTER made in 1814, with the Light-house Commissioners of Scotland, whose business it was to make a careful survey of the majestic coast of these remote islands, from whose venerable crones he heard just the sort of romantic legends which especially fed his imagination.

Before the year 1468 the Islands of Orkney and Shetland, or Zetland, were subject to Norway. The inhabitants spoke the Norse language, were governed by the Norse laws, and adhered to the customs of that kingdom. But in that year the islands were pawned to JAMES III., of Scotland by CHRISTIAN I., of Norway, for the payment of the dowry of his daughter, whom JAMES married. CHRISTIAN, however, like a good many humbler people who seek relief at the sign of "the Medici's pills," fully intended to redeem his possessions, and, therefore, made it a matter of special agreement that the islands should retain their own little Parliament and customs as formerly. Accordingly, for nearly two hundred years, the Norwegian law and polity were maintained, and not a few of the peculiar customs of Norway exist there to-day.

It seems to have been a bad day for the Orkneys when they changed masters. From the outset of their connection with Scotland the public revenue was farmed out to extortionate persons, or granted to hungry courtiers, who were equally grasping, and, moreover, were invested with power of life and death without appeal. From 1468 to 1545, the Kings of Scotland were represented by an officer bearing the title of Captain, but in 1565 the islands were first granted by the crown to an individual, one Sir ROBERT STEWART, Abbot of Holyrood, a natural son of JAMES V., who was created Earl of Orkney in 1581. Under the rule of this cruel and rapacious peer, the poor Orcadeans had a sad time of it. He was succeeded by his son, Earl PATRICK, whose oppressions were such as to arouse the energies of the Privy Council. The Earl was arrested, and kept for some time in Edinburgh and Dumbarton Castles, and having at length added rebellion to his other crimes, was, no doubt greatly to the satisfaction of his victims, beheaded in 1614. But even then these poor people seem only to have escaped the fire for the frying pan. No pains were taken to redress their grievances, and after an interval during which they were once more farmed out, CHARLES granted the islands to WILLIAM Earl of MORTON, "then laboring under very ill circumstances," a polite periphrasis for what in this vulgar age we dub "hard up."

CROMWELL deprived the next Earl of this property, and erected a fort, still known as "The Mount," to overawe the inhabitants and protect the islands. His garrison helped themselves freely to what they pleased, but were a benefit to the place by introducing a far superior husbandry to that which had previously existed. They further taught the people several other useful arts. At the restoration of CHARLES II., the Morton family resumed possession, and retained it until, at the close of the last century, the islands were sold by the then Earl of MORTON to Sir LAWRENCE DUNDAS.

The diary of THORESBY, the antiquary, contains a brief account of travels in the Orkneys in 1677, made by a friend of his, a Mr. COOK. Mr. COOK was dreadfully disgusted at the bill he had to pay for accommodation. He had been told it was "so cheap that he could have a goose for 3d.," but found that he had to pay "through the nose." Tourists were scarce then, and the Kirkwallians no doubt deemed an unhappy Southron a proper subject for squeezing, as many other hotel-keepers have done since. Mr. COOK was told that formerly "here was a race of giants," and he saw "one large man of the race," and saw a sword which only a giant could have wielded.

Sir LAWRENCE DUNDAS was the younger son of a Scotch family. He went into business, and amassed an amazing amount of money in an amazingly short time out of army commissariat contracts, a proceeding which naturally excited considerable comment of an unfavorable character from his friends who were less fortunate. WALPOLE writes, in 1764, "Young DUNDAS, his eldest son, marries Lady CHARLOTTE FITZWILLIAM." Having secured an aristocratic alliance, Sir LAWRENCE bought lands in all directions. The splendid estate which his descendant, the Earl of ZETLAND, has to-day in Yorkshire, and his possessions in the Orcades are due in no small degree to the commissariat arrangements of 1745. The Orkney purchase, although conferring territorial grandeur, was productive of an infinite amount of trouble and litigation in regard to the rights of Lord MORTON's successor. This litigation mainly arose out of the conflict of Norwegian and Scottish weights and measures and laws; difficulties of a far too intricate character to be explained here. Of late years the condition of these islands has changed very much for the better, and the famine with which they used to be periodically afflicted is, it may be hoped, a horror of the past. The Orkneys have many charms for those in search of sport or the picturesque, and if the tourist of 1874 is not as anxious as was his grandfather to identify the home of BRENDA and MINNA and MAGNUS TROILL, he can still find pleasure in the rugged glories of these wild islands.

> "'Tis not alone the scene—the man Anselmo.
> The man finds sympathies in these wild wastes,
> And roughly tumbling seas which fairer views
> And smoother waves deny him."

EUROPE OR SARATOGA.

During the temporary panic which ensued upon the loss of several ocean steam-ships last Winter, the prophecy was freely made that pleasure travel to Europe would, this Summer, exhibit a great falling off. That anticipation, however, appears to have been scarcely realized. The steamers which now leave this port almost daily go out as crowded as ever, and state-rooms on all the more popular lines have still to be secured weeks in advance. This is no doubt due in a measure to the considerable reductions which have been made in the rates of passage. Competition is growing fiercer among the rival companies, and the time is perhaps not far distant when it will be possible to go to Europe and back for what is now charged for a single trip.

But, making due allowances for this element in the calculation, it is not less evident that the feeling which some years since set in against the exorbitant charges at the leading watering-places has not yet begun to subside. People find that they can spend a month or two on the Continent for less than they would have to pay in the same period at a Long Branch or Saratoga hotel, and with much more benefit, morally and physically. And while it may be quite true, as the hotel-keepers insist, that their season is but a bare quarter of the year, in which they have to make all their expenses, and that, compared with their outlay, their charges are not excessive, the fact remains that these charges are to the general public prohibitory. The failure of so many watering-place hotels during last season should have made that truth very clear. If not, the financial troubles of the Winter will probably enforce the lesson during the present Summer in a way that will be more impressive than pleasant to those immediately concerned.

We are not at all disposed to revile watering-place landlords because they seek to get the largest possible returns for their invested capital. If people are to be found willing to pay the prices they ask, there is nothing for anybody to complain of. If not, it is evident that prices must be reduced. For our own part, we should be glad to see the large amount of money which yearly goes to enrich foreign innkeepers divided among our own instead. But they must make some concession to altered circumstances. The truth, we are inclined to think, is in the extravagance inseparable from the American hotel system, and the Procrustean tyranny which binds every lodger to a formal pattern of life. When our hotel-keepers begin to recognize that each of their patrons is a distinct individuality, with different wants and different desires, hotel life will begin to be very much cheaper to those who have the will and the knowledge to live at once cheaply and well, while it is no dearer to the rest, and perhaps even more remunerative to the landlord. The effect of our present plan is simply that the modest and careful liver is forced to pay for the wastefulness and ostentation of his more prodigal neighbor.

A CALL FROM CANADA.

It is estimated that five hundred thousand French Canadians have emigrated to the United States within the last twenty-five years. Of these the majority are employed in manufactures; a few, however, are clerks, physicians, lawyers, and priests. In the Western States a small number are engaged in agriculture. These men have sought homes in the United States, being thereto moved by the scarcity of work and the low standard of wages in Canada. Their withdrawal from the industrial population of Canada has proved a serious loss to the Dominion. At a convention of French Canadians, held in Montreal last week, no question elicited so much discussion as this: How shall these emigrants be persuaded to return from the United States? After much debate, it was agreed that the Government ought to take hold of the matter and encourage the wandering sons of Canada to come back to the fold. The precise form of enticement to be held out is thus stated: Free grants of land, advances for the purchase of seed, construction of roads connecting new colonies, gratuitous passage from the United States to Canada, and special provision for the religious needs of the expected recolonists.

These are essentially the same inducements that are offered in Europe to emigrants desired by the Dominion Government. One of the Canadian journals, commenting on the facility with which people pass over the border and settle in the United States, says that the same advantages held out to residents and departing citizens as those offered to "European paupers" would keep at home a great and valuable element of population. Nevertheless we very much doubt if the generous legislation recommended by the Montreal Convention would be sufficient to materially affect the flow of emigration. It would not recall any considerable number of the French Canadian prodigals who have joined themselves to the thrifty manufacturers of New-England and the Middle States. Canadians, like other men, will go where they earn the most money and get the best living at the least cost. They find these conditions in the United States, and one of the speakers at the Montreal Convention summed up the whole case when he said that French Canadians settled in the United States, and doing well there, will not return. He might have added that these people *are* doing well, as a general rule; therefore no "generous legislation," however enticing, would call them back. The French Canadians in the United States are economical, frugal, and gifted with a sharp eye for "the main chance." The vast emigration from the Dominion of Canada, which is so much deplored on the other side of the boundary, is not the result of a caprice; it is an intelligent and deliberate choice, after due consideration of the relative advantages offered on both sides of the line.

This call from Canada is so much like that offered by communities desiring immigrants that it deserves special attention. It illustrates the futility of attempting to induce immigration to localities which require to employ violent and unusual temptations to overcome the well-known objections of the intending immigrant. For years a steady stream of migration has poured across the Atlantic from Europe. How much of it has been turned into ports of the United States and how little into those of Canada everybody knows. Meantime the Canadian Government have exhausted every expedient to draw to themselves a portion of this vast tide. Except where a few individual States have found it necessary to establish agencies in Europe, our own Republic has used no effort to compel immigration. The reason for this state of things is readily apparent. English manufactures have borne down those of Canada, and a country with a wealth of raw material and abundant agricultural resources is actually unable to sustain anything more than a sparse and discontented population. Artificial means will not do; if the natural condition of the country will not attract population, nor keep it when it is obtained, it is idle to invoke special legislation and offer rewards for immigrants. Such a course of treatment is very much like that of the early Spanish fathers in California, who, when native converts grew scarce, sent out horsemen with lariats, who caught and "brought into camp" the unwilling pagans to be baptized and enrolled on the books of the Church. It is as true of us as of Canada, that when immigrants cease to seek our shores we must conclude that something radically wrong in the condition of society forbids their coming.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ITALIAN LABOR.

NEW YORK, Friday, June 26, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: We notice in your issue of yesterday an editorial in reference to our company, and our thanks are due for your unsolicited and, in the main, very correct account of its purposes and objects. We have made no attempt hitherto to secure newspaper publicity, having left it to find its own way there, but we are glad to have it brought before the public.

The company had its origin in the fact that some thousands of faithful, capable, and sober workmen were suffering for employment in this city, while their inferiors in every respect were demanding $250 for four-fifths of a day's work. The necessity of some organization was evident which should obviate the two greatest difficulties under which these men labor—viz., their ignorance of our language and customs, and a lack of that vigorous self-assertion which has been so serviceable to another nationality. This company was accordingly organized, on an entirely different basis, so far as we know, from any similar organization, to offer to the men every possible guarantee against fraud and exaction, and to the employer immunity—as we believe—from ignorant and irresponsible dictation.

Whether we shall be able to accomplish our object, so far as this City is concerned, is still an open question. We are now offering to execute work at prices which are equivalent to a reduction of twenty per cent. or more in the cost of buildings or repairs of buildings, or almost any form of construction; but the force of established routine is great, and so far from employers making a "determined stand" against trade unions, they almost without exception fear to incur their ill-will by employing men outside of their organizations. If those having work to be done prefer to pay exhorbitant wages, and a builder's profit in addition, we shall fail in it, but fortunately we depend mainly on railways and similar large works, where the best man at the lowest price is always in demand.

The Italians come to this country skilled workmen. They spend nothing for drink nor dissipation, save all that they earn, and live with an economy incredible to an American; so that even if obliged to work for small wages and idle for long periods, they are at least able to remain permanently independent (as it ought to be well known that they do) of all soup-houses and charitable institutions. That such a class of men from an over-crowded nation of 28,000,000 will maintain and increase their foothold in this country in spite of all opposition, is very plain, and as it seems to us highly desirable and we think the commonest justice requires that they should have at least an equal chance with those who have shown plainly that they only await opportunity to make every exaction. We remain, &c.,

WELLINGTON & STEPHENS,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
Managers of New-York Italian Labor Co.,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article on the Astor Library to-day, you allude to "a thin rill of acrid complaint constantly running against the management of this library as narrow, penurious, and unpopular." Now I have for several years benefited greatly by the Astor Library, and have taken great interest in it, and I do not think anything said in the press on the subject has escaped me; but I never saw the first two of these charges brought against the management. I have, however, several times observed regret expressed that the means at the disposal of the Trustees are so very limited. Last year THE TIMES alluded at some length to this in an article which pointed out, among other instances, that the funds did not even admit of the library filing a copy of a single New-York daily paper, or of procuring the index to the *Gentleman's Magazine*—an invaluable hand-book to the archæological and biographical student, which comprises some 150 volumes—inasmuch as the $20 it would cost was more than the library could afford.

Nothing can be more unreasonable and unhandsome in my opinion than to reproach Mr. Astor with this poverty. He and his father have behaved with exemplary liberality, but it is nevertheless unfortunate that such an institution as the Astor—the only good consulting library in the State, save the State Library at Albany—should be left for all time to languish on the benefactions of a single family, whose endowment, however handsome, is quite inadequate to maintain such a library as New-York requires. I am informed by one of the Trustees that all available for books is $6,000, a sum below that which many expend on their private collections. Those only who are constantly using this library can appreciate its deficiencies. I can truly say that scarcely a day passes that I do not find that a book I am anxious to consult—and though I never read works of fiction in the library, my studies are not exceptionally recondite—is not forthcoming. So impressed was the late Charles Astor Bristed with the shortcomings of one department, that a year or two ago he represented the matter to his uncle, who liberally placed $2,000 at his disposal for the purpose of supplying the want; but there is scarcely a department which does not need similar aid. In those alcoves where my researches are principally made, with whose shelves I am as well acquainted as the librarians themselves, I really do not think a hundred volumes have been added in three years. The whole collection of British and Irish topography might be got into a couple of good-sized book-cases, such as you would see in a private library.

Now no one is to blame for this, but it is not the less to be regretted, and the authorities of the library must not mistake the voice of regret for that of complaint. The main question is, do the Trustees intend this library, so well begun, to languish for all time on $6,000 a year, or will they put forward its claims to public aid? I am assured that if they would only do this there are hundreds of persons who would be happy to contribute sums of from $50 to $500 to supplement Mr. Astor's liberality. Because one man commences a noble work it surely is no reason why others should not add to it. In your article last year you dwelt on the mistake of regarding a library as merely for the student of history and belles lettres, and pointed out how important it is to the lawyer, divine, doctor, engineer, architect, and numerous others. Now, having regard to this, how ludicrously inadequate is $6,000 a year to satisfy such requirements. That sum could well be absorbed by works on law and medicine alone.

The prosperity of the Boston Public Library—which is not to be lightly regarded—dates from the time when its promoters, in despair at the slenderness of its resources, arranged an entertainment in aid of them at which Fanny Ellsler was to dance. This brought home to the millionaires a sense of deficiencies which they felt bound to repair, Fanny Ellsler's services were dispensed with, and subscriptions flowed in. I must confess I should be glad to see this, or any other device which would have the effect of making the Astor Library prosperous, adopted here, but there are some persons who deem the poverty of this library one of its advantages, and the expression of regret thereat as a murmur against Mr. Astor. I should indeed rejoice at an increase of funds, if only for the sake of the efficient and obliging staff—gentlemen who lead a sort of treadmill existence, trotting up tortuous staircases a hundred times a day, often in the vain attempt to supply the wants of those who hardly know what they want, for a pittance which a bricklayer would spurn, and without prospect of increment or pension.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 25. R. W. E. L.

THE ASSAULT ON M. GAMBETTA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs to that journal under date June 14: "The chief interest of the day was in the Chamber of Correctional Police, where M. Gambetta's recent assailant was placed at the bar. He is a man of middle height, pale, with black hair, cut short, and small, waxed mustaches, dressed in a black frock-coat, with a decoration in the button-hole, and he declared his name to be Louis Henri Renouard, Comte de Sainte Croix, thirty-four years old, and of the military profession. In reply to the questions of the court he said he had been a non-commissioned officer in the Zouaves, and had afterward commanded a battalion of Mobiles in the Army of the Loire. Officers were scarce in those days. Captains became Generals, and Sergeants were put at the head of battalions. The charge against the prisoner was that he had willfully and maliciously struck M. Gambetta, and that he had struck at Deputy Ordinaire. It appeared from his examination that when serving in the Fourth Regiment of Marine Infantry he had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in a fortress for having struck his superior in rank, and the President said it appeared from papers before the court that his conduct as a civilian also had been irregular and violent. So much was this the case that his family had been compelled to get him 'interdicted,' a proceeding resorted to in cases where men of respectable family become prodigals or bad characters. A Judicial Council has been appointed to manage his affairs. In reply to the Judge he pleaded that his intention was merely to provoke M. Gambetta and bring on a duel, and to that end he struck him with his open hand. But it was abundantly proved that he had used his closed fist.

M. Léon Gambetta, thirty-six years of age, barrister, and member of the National Assembly, deposed as follows:

'I was returning from the Assembly. On leaving the train I went toward the great staircase leading down to the Place St. Lazare. The exit had been injudiciously arranged. If the lateral doors had not been closed I could easily have gone out, and nothing of this would have happened. At the moment when I reached the landing place of the great staircase a man sprang out of the surrounding crowd, darted upon me, and struck me in the face. He was arrested and taken before the Commissary of Police. I went and made my declaration, and then requested to have him brought into my presence that I might establish his identity. His bearing then was that of a man who, having so acted, was ready to begin again. He said so himself. I must add that the assault was entirely unprovoked by anything in my bearing or in that of the persons around me.'

The President asked—'Was it with his fist that he struck you?' Answer—'Yes, on the right cheek.' The prisoner protested that it was with his open hand; but the contrary was satisfactorily established, as was also the fact that the prisoner brandished a stick, which fell upon M. Ordinaire when he interposed to shield his friend and political chief. Deputy Pichat's deposition was to a similar effect, and he also testified that of the three doors usually left open for exit two were closed, so that the rush was great through the centre one. Certainly this was a singular way of facilitating the departure of the passengers when it was desired to prevent the collection of a crowd and every kind of disorder, but a specimen of the mismanagement from excessive zeal and want of judgment not infrequent with the class of authorities which regulates such matters in France. After the three Deputies had been heard, M. Lefebvre de Viefville, Advocate of the Republic, addressed the court. Referring to the recent discreditable scenes at the St. Lazare Station, which he declared injurious to the honor of the Assembly and of the nation, he pointed out that the Comte de Sainte Croix had no sort of pretext to allege as a reason for his violence and brutality, by which he had compromised himself, his family, and the party to which he pretended to belong. When a man had been declared unworthy to manage his own affairs he had no right to interfere in the affairs of his country and to discredit it by so doing. The address of the Advocate of the Republic was dignified and justly severe. He concluded by demanding a rigorous application of the law. The President then, in the usual manner, asked the prisoner if he had anything to say in his defense. He replied that it was infamous to introduce family affairs into that discussion, for which he was rebuked by the court, which subsequently, after brief deliberation, sentenced him to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 200 francs.

M. le Comte De Sainte Croix may consider that he was let off very easily; and if he has faith in that Empire in whose behalf he has taken up the cudgels he will endure his captivity cheerfully, consoled by the reflection that when Napoleon IV. shall wear the purple he may reckon on that promotion to the highest places which some obtained under the Second Empire for services equally honorable and valuable.

A student, a banker's clerk, a teacher of mathematics, and a shopman were afterward tried for taking part in the disturbances and for using strong language to the Police, calling them *mouchards* and *canaille*, creatures of Badinguet, &c., and were sentenced to various short terms of imprisonment."

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the International Code Committee, held at the residence of President Woolsey, in New-Haven, on the evening of the 25th inst., it was voted that it is expedient for Dr. Miles to proceed to Europe as soon as practicable, to complete arrangements for the International Conference to be held in Geneva in August. The following persons, in addition to those elected last year, were also designated as delegates to the conference: President Woolsey, Emory Washburn, Charles A. Peabody, (Judge,) J. V. L. Pruyn, (Chancellor,) Robert C. Winthrop, Elihu Burritt, Edward S. Tobey, Edward E. Hale, E. A. Lawrence, (professor,) G. F. Magoun, (President,) Amasa Walker, George Bemis, William G. Hubbard, Cyrus W. Field, Charles W. Goddard, William Beach Lawrence, and Prof. F. A. Walker. Dr. James B. Miles, Judge Warren, and Mr. Tobey were chosen a committee empowered to add to the list of delegates. The death of Hon. Auguste Visschers, of Brussels, who was chosen President of the Conference last year, was announced, and resolutions expressing profound sorrow over the event, and the highest appreciation of him as a scholar and philanthropist, were adopted. Letters were read from several members of the committee, expressing regret at inability to attend, and an increasing conviction of the importance of the work which has been undertaken.

THE IOWA ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* has the following comments on the convention held in that city last week: "The Anti-Monopoly State Convention yesterday was a successful sort of a failure. The night before it promised well. Then there was enthusiasm and some hurrah. But too much caucusing, or too much ring-doctoring, or too much Bill Stone taken one day too soon, or something else, seemed to sap it of its life, and yesterday it was a dull affair at best, and a very dull affair as compared with the convention of the same party of last year, or with the convention of last February. There was a good attendance, a large attendance, indeed—for these days when railroads charge full rates—and nearly all portions of the State were represented; but it lacked spirit and cordiality, and not one thing about it was done heartily."

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN—NOMINATIONS OF BOTH PARTIES—SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES—THE CLASS OF MEN PUT FORWARD BY THE DEMOCRATS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, June 22, 1874.

The campaign is now progressing vigorously on both sides. Messrs. Purnell and Pool, candidates for Superintendent of Public Instruction, are actively engaged in canvassing the various counties. These gentlemen have met at different points, and reports say that Mr. Purnell is a better debater than Mr. Pool. The latter does not discuss the question of education, but devotes himself to a tirade against the Civil Rights bill, and endeavors to draw the line of color between the parties.

Mr. Purnell takes decided ground against the bill. He thinks that the blacks have now all the rights which appertain to citizenship; that the provision relative to schools is fraught with evil to the free common school system of the former slave States, for the reason that the taxing power is in the hands of the Democrats. They can refuse to levy a tax for school purposes, and, if they see fit, can repeal the law providing for free common schools, and thus leave the blacks to grow up in ignorance and superstition, while a great majority of the whites are able to educate their children at private schools. The leading colored men of the party take this ground, which makes it easy for Republican speakers to take all the wind out of the sails of the Democratic speakers.

KUKLUX LEADERS AS CANDIDATES FOR JUDGES.

The Democrats are determined that their leaders who took prominent part in the raids, whippings, and murders of the Kuklux organization, many of whom were indicted in the United States Court, shall be elevated to high judicial positions, because of their services to the party as members of that organization. Therefore, several of these gentry have been nominated by the Democrats as candidates for Judges and Solicitor. By so doing, they profess to set the General Government at defiance, and enter their protest against the passage and enforcement of the act of Congress known as the Kuklux law. In the Third Judicial District the Democrats have nominated as their candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, for a term of eight years, Almon A. McKoy, of Sampson County. In 1870 a horrid murder was committed in this county. Several white men—all Democrats of the most rabid character—were indicted for the crime. They moved their trial to New-Hanover County, and during the preliminary examination, McKoy became convinced that the testimony of a negro by the name of Menas Herring, would convict his clients. The trial was continued, and on their way home McKoy, being of counsel, told the friends of the indicted parties that, if Herring appeared at the next term of the court and gave evidence, his clients would be convicted of murder. In two days Herring was waylaid and shot dead. McKoy was indicted as being accessory to the murder, but was never tried. There is no doubt that McKoy ranked high in the Klan: he was and is yet an open defender of the organization, and was nominated for the especial purpose of protecting, as far as may lie in his power as Judge of the Fourth District, his kuklux brethren. Nine counties compose this district, in which Merrimon, Democratic candidate for Governor, received 499 majority in 1872. Hon. D. L. Russel, present Judge, will be the Republican candidate, and if New-Hanover polls her full strength for the ticket, Russell will be elected by a small majority. The Seventh Judicial District is composed of eight counties, in which Merrimon received 1,556 majority for Governor in 1872. The Democrats have nominated for Judge of this district, John Kerr, of Caswell County. He is about sixty-five years of age, been in politics all his life, and is now one of the bitterest, most uncompromising, and intolerable Democrats in the State. He was arrested by Gov. Holden in 1870, and charged with the murder of John W. Stephens, Senator from Caswell. He is known to have been a member of the Klan, and the evidence as to his complicity in the Stephens murder is strong enough for many persons to believe that he had something to do with it. Kerr, in company with others arrested by Holden, were released at Salisbury, under writ of habeas corpus, by Judge Brooks, of the United States Court. The Grand Jury have never preferred a bill against any of the parties charged with the murder of Stephens.

KUKLUX FOR SOLICITOR.

In the same district, Frederick N. Strudwick, of Orange, a leader of the Kuklux, was nominated by the Democrats for Solicitor. It is morally certain that Strudwick was in the raid, in Orange County, in which three negroes named Morrow were hanged. He also headed a raid, and got as far as Galbraith's Bridge, on his way to murder T. M. Shoffner, who was at that time Republican Senator from Alamance County, and who had introduced a bill to put down the Kuklux. Strudwick is a violent, bitter partisan, totally incompetent for the position, and was nominated for the purpose of shielding the Kuklux of his district from indictment and punishment.

David Schenck, Democratic nominee for Judge in the Ninth Judicial District, who was shown up in a previous letter, is engaged in impeaching the testimony as reported by the Kuklux Committee. Mr. Schenck has no witnesses by which he can disprove the charges brought against him, and therefore he now impeaches the testimony which he saw and read before it was printed by the committee, and denounces the testimony against himself as false. These four—McKoy, Kerr, Schenck, and Strudwick—are four representative men of the Democratic Party, and have been nominated as such. Should the Democrats get complete control of the State, the Judiciary will be placed in the hands of men as bad, if not worse, than the five herein named, and justice to a Republican in a court so constituted would be simply unattainable.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

In the First District the Republicans have split, and nominated two candidates. Hon. Clinton L. Cobb is the nominee of the regular convention, and Dr. Edward Ransom, of Tyrrell County, is the candidate of those delegates who withdrew from the convention. Mr. Cobb, having voted for the salary steal, and accepted his increased pay under the bill, the Ransom men introduced a resolution condemning the back pay, which the convention refused to entertain, whereupon the Ransom men withdrew, held a convention, and nominated Ransom, who has just written a letter saying that he does not intend to withdraw from the roll, but intends to make a thorough canvass of every county. The result of this split will be the election of J. J. Yeates, a very popular man who has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats.

The Democrats have made no nomination for Congress in the Second District. As foreshadowed in my last letter, the Republicans of the Third District nominated Neill McKoy, of Harnell, for Congress, against A. M. Waddell, Democratic salary-grabber. These gentlemen are making a joint canvass, in which McKoy is winning laurels, and making votes for himself and party. As usual, there is a split in New-Hanover County, which threatens to defeat a portion of the Republican county ticket, and McKoy for Congress. Two conventions have been held, and two tickets for Legislature and county officers have been nominated. The result of this split, if it continues, will be the same as that in the First Congressional District—McKoy will lose several hundred votes, and one or two members of the Legislature will be lost. New-Hanover has caused so much trouble in the party that frequent propositions have been made to cede the county to South Carolina, and get rid of a never-ceasing bone of contention. In this, the Fourth District, the Democrats have nominated Joseph J. Davis for Congress. He is probably as weak before the people as any man they could have nominated. He is a poor speaker, and will be weaker when the canvass ends than he was when nominated. Mr. Josiah Turner, Jr., editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, was the choice of a large majority of the Democrats of the district. He ran ahead of all the candidates up to the last ballot, when a combined effort nominated Davis, who had been the hindmost man up to that time. Several Democrats feel aggrieved, and the result will be that the dissatisfied men will cast their votes for Turner. The Republicans have nominated James H. Headen, of Chatham, against Davis. Headen is a lawyer of first-rate ability, and will, doubtless, be elected. In 1872, the Republicans carried the district by 732 majority. If Turner should be voted for, Headen's majority will be largely increased. The battle ground in this district is in Johnston and Chatham Counties. In the other five counties nothing is to be made by a canvass, more than to arouse the people and get a full vote, which is always done by the county canvass. Hon. John Manning, Chatham's favorite son, was defeated for the nomination for Congress because he was a Union man during the war, and failed to shoulder his musket for Jeff. Davis. It is possible that his friends may take umbrage at his defeat; if so, Chatham will give Headen an overwhelming majority. In the Fifth District, the Democrats have nominated Alfred M. Scales, an ex-Brigadier General in the Confederate Army, and a defender of the Kuklux when such men as Ex-Gov. David S. Reid and John H. Dillard were denouncing them. The Republicans have nominated W. F. Henderson against Scales. These are men in the district who would have made a stronger race than Henderson, but what he lacks in popularity he will make up in work. In 1872 the Democrats carried the district by 200 majority. Therefore, if Henderson can command his party vote, he stands a chance of being elected; the indications are, however, that he will not receive the party vote by several hundred. If this be so, Scales will be elected by an increased majority. In the Sixth District, the Democrats have renominated Thomas S. Ashe. The Republicans have not made a nomination up to this time. Mr. E. Constantine Davidson, of Mecklenburg, a Democrat and a granger, has declared himself an independent farmers' and grangers' candidate for Congress. The district is Democratic by 2,000 majority. In the Seventh District the Democrats have renominated W. M. Robbins, a man who was detected in taking a bribe of $20 from Senator John W. Stephens, of Caswell, while a member of the Senate in 1869, for the purpose of aiding Stephens to get a resolution through the Senate. Robbins is now known as $XX Robbins throughout the State. He was nominated in 1872, as a compromise candidate, and was elected by 1,613 majority. The Republicans have nominated Dr. C. L. Cook, of Wilkes County, in opposition to Robbins. Cook was formerly a Democrat, but left the party on account of its complicity with the Kuklux. He will give Robbins a spirited opposition. In the Eighth District the Democrats have renominated Robert B. Vance. Plato Durham is running as an independent candidate, and is making a thorough canvass. The Republicans have abstained from nominating a candidate, and will probably support Durham. Vance was elected in 1872 by 2,500 majority. If Durham can maintain the majorities of 1872, in the Republican counties, and detract five per cent. from the Democratic vote, he will secure his election by a large majority. It all depends, however, upon the Republicans casting their full strength for him.

SPLITS IN BOTH CAMPS—INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES.

Both parties at this time are afflicted with various splits in the different counties. The Democrats are plentifully supplied with independent candidates, who swear they intend to run through and be elected, if possible. A Democrat is running independent in Alamance for the Legislature; in Iredell, four Democrats have announced themselves as candidates for the Legislature, and for every county office that pays anything, there are from two to six Democratic candidates; in Mecklenburg, there are independent Democratic candidates for Sheriff and County Treasurer, in the Eleventh Judicial District, J. M. Gudger has announced himself an independent Democratic candidate for Solicitor. The nominee is A. C. Avery. The Republicans have split in Wake County, and are running two tickets for county officers, one of which has been declared the regular Republican ticket of the county by the State Executive Committee. This ticket will be elected, as the other will grow weaker from now until the day of election. Two tickets for Legislature and county officers have been nominated in New-Hanover County. In Warren County a ticket was nominated by the regular convention, which has given so much dissatisfaction that another convention has been called, and a second ticket will be nominated. The Buncombe County Democrats met in convention the other day, and the two leading spirits attempted to settle matters by blacking each other's eyes, and broke the meeting up in a general row. In the mêlée bowie knives and pistols were freely used. Nobody was killed outright, but several heads were well mashed. The Republicans of Bladen County met in convention one day last week, and broke up without nominating a ticket. A row followed adjournment, in which one man was killed and another badly beaten.

MERRIMON BOLTERS EXTERMINATED.

The Vance men announced immediately after Merrimon was elected United States Senator that every Democrat who voted for him should be defeated for renomination. This announcement has been fulfilled, with but two exceptions—W. P. Welch, Senator from Haywood, and Bryson, from Jackson, will be returned, because they control matters in their counties, but all the others who bolted the caucus nomination have been defeated. James H. Merrimon, State Senator, and brother of the Senator, has been treated so badly by his former Democratic friends in Buncombe County that he has determined to remove to Atlanta, Ga.

TOO MANY COLORED MEN NOMINATED.

The Republicans of Craven, Jones, and Greene have nominated a full ticket of colored men for the Legislature. Having been awarded the candidate for Congress in the Second District, so many nominations of this character should not be made, and, if continued, will do damage in the West.

A TRADE-UNION OUTRAGE.

The Johnstown (Penn.) *Tribune* of June 26 contains the following: "Another of those dastardly outrages perpetrated by idle working men here was made manifest this morning, when the miners employed in what is known as the 'Mill Mines' went to their regular employment. When they entered the drift they found a number of coal cars smashed up, and proceeding a little further they discovered that their mining tools had all been broken. A quantity of powder was scattered among the broken implements of labor, and the evident intention of the human fiends who placed it there was to blow up the miners when they would hold their lamps in close proximity to it, as they would naturally do if their suspicions had not been aroused by observing a quantity of the explosive substance spilled upon the floor in the vicinity. A track of powder was laid from this point to various quantities that were located near, and which were so arranged as to ignite simultaneously from this track so placed. One of the air-shafts was also closed up, with a view of creating an explosion from foul air, but the precaution was taken by the miners who entered first of carrying a safety lamp. The crowd of miners who loaf latest at the depot, and are found at the same place earliest in the morning, were not in their accustomed places last night nor this morning. Did the violent exercise of last night cause them to remain abed until late this morning? Suspicion fastens strongly upon this knot of miners, as there were from half a dozen to a dozen engaged in the villainous outrage of last night. The loss to tools and cars destroyed will reach from $300 to $400. Of course the employes who are at work will not be called upon to bear the expense of replacing the tools that were broken up. New picks, shovels, &c., were furnished them this morning, and they will turn out about 150 tons of coal to-day. Yesterday they dug 248 tons and thirteen hundred-weight. Thirteen additional miners also went to work yesterday."

CAPTURE OF AN EXPRESS ROBBER.

A man, supposed to be the survivor of the two who robbed the express car on the Michigan Central Railroad May 29, has been arrested. The express messenger, Spencer B. Heath, was badly beaten at the time, but not before he had shot one of his assailants dead. The other made his escape with $2,700 in money which had been in charge of the express company. The robber who was killed has been identified as Charles Queenan, and the man who is supposed to have been his confederate was arrested at Fentonville, Mich., on Thursday. His name is Eugene Bassler, and when arrested he was in the employ of Howe's Circus, at Fentonville, as a detective, having been traveling as such for that show. The Detroit *Tribune* says: "Immediately after the robbery the Express Company summoned Mr. Best from Buffalo to give the matter his personal attention. He has been diligently at work ever since, and his efforts have resulted in the arrest of Bassler on suspicion. Some time since he became convinced that it was Bassler who secured the money at the time of the robbery and escaped from the train, leaving Queenan to his fate, but he kept his own counsel until a day or two since, at which time, at his suggestion, Mr. Heath went to Niles and made a formal complaint before one of the Justices there. Bassler was taken to Niles and will be arraigned there charged with the robbery. He was formerly a porter in the employ of the American Express Company at Chicago, and the supposition is that he thus obtained information which led to the commission of the crime."

FAILURE OF INDEPENDENT REFORMERS.

A telegram from Springfield, Ill., says that the "Independent Reform" Congressional Convention met in that city on Friday morning, and that Gen. A. B. McConnell, of Sangamon County, was elected President, and Mr. Miner, of Scott County, Secretary. Only eighteen delegates were present, and after considerable wrangling concerning the expediency of adjourning until some future time, or of nominating a candidate for Congress at all, and not coming to any satisfactory agreement, the body adjourned *sine die*.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Hon. George S. Batcheller, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, has, in compliance with the terms of a resolution adopted at the late session of the Legislature, called a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee, at his office in Saratoga, July 9. The purpose of the meeting is to consider the subject of assessment and taxation, with a view to accomplishing a more equal distribution of the burden of taxation. The *Saratogian* says that the State Assessors and other distinguished gentlemen will meet the committee during their session in Saratoga.

AN IRISH EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

From the Minneapolis Tribune, June 25.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* of yesterday contained the following significant call:

> Ho, for the Northern frontier! All able-bodied Irishmen desirous of joining the "Northern Exploring Expedition," that is now forming, are requested to meet at No. 204 East Seventh street. Office will be open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M. every day for three days. By order of the Committee of Exploring Expedition.
>
> J. W. K., Secretary.

Mr. J. C. Kennedy, an Irish citizen of St. Paul, was arrested and thrown into jail in Fort Garry a few days ago on a charge of conspiracy in the Fenian raid in 1871. The Irish blood is up and they evidently mean business. But what does the "Northern Exploring Expedition" mean? Will some one kindly elucidate the cause of the presence of the milk in the cocoanut?

LACROSSE MATCH.

A lacrosse match for the championship of the world is to take place in Toronto, on Dominion Day, (July 1,) between the Shamrock Club, of Montreal, and the champions of Ontario—the Toronto Club—is exciting considerable interest in the city. The Toronto *Mail* says that the Shamrock team is composed of the same men who beat the Toronto Club a year ago last 24th of May: but several changes have been made in the Toronto men, and it will be probably the strongest and fleetest team that ever represented the club. Learning a lesson from their defeat last season, they have been steadily practicing since with a determination not to be vanquished again if possible. The "defense" men especially have been well looked after by the Field Captain. The late match for the championship of the Province, in which they beat the Ontario Club, was acknowledged by the latter to be the hardest contest in which they had ever engaged.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

RAMBLING SKETCHES OF THE NORTH-WEST.

EASTERN IDAHO—CITY OF ROCKS—SALT LAKE CITY—INTERVIEW WITH MORMON LEADERS—THE PROPHET'S SCHEMES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF ROCKS, Idaho, Wednesday, June 24, 1874.

In my last letter I referred to the beauties of Shoshone Falls, and I may add here that this is the only scenic oasis in Eastern Idaho, between the War Eagle and Boise Mountains, and Kelton on the east. The entire region between these points is a vast artemesian plain which supports only a few field mice, lizards, two or three species of birds, and myriads of the jack rabbit, *(lepus callotes,)* the only quadruped that seems to thrive on these high and arid plateaus. Shooting at these from the stage is a great relief from the dull monotony of the journey, and the fun is indulged in freely, much to the discomfort, if not injury, of the gray rodent. About thirty miles from the falls the monotony of the landscape is relieved by the presence or an occasional coppice or dingle of the Western juniper, on the low granitoid hills which jut far out on the plain from the south. This is the only wood in the region, but as no persons beyond an occasional rancher—living in even greater simplicity and rudeness than the Arkansas pioneer—dwells along the road, that is sufficient to supply them with firewood, in conjunction with sage, as they get the material for building their rough-hewn cabins from the cottonwoods found along the margins of the streams. To raise any crops here the ground must be well irrigated, but as streams are few the operation can only be carried on at much expense and severe and steady toil. Where cereals grow, however, they thrive luxuriantly, barley often averaging ninety bushels to the acre, and is as dense and compact as the best English variety. Tuberous roots and esculents also yield well under a thorough system of irrigation, but this means of cultivation is too tedious and expensive at present.

Over the dry and dusty plain we went all day, and in the evening stopped at City of Rocks Station, a hamlet composed of the station-house alone. At this place I left the stage to visit the granite city, of which I have heard so much. Early the next morning I shouldered my rifle, and following the old emigrant trail to California, a walk of a few minutes brought me to what is known as the Sentinel Rocks. These are two huge masses of granite, which tower upward about two hundred feet, and guard the valley beneath, in which the city reposes. They are filled with crevices in which numerous sparrow-hawks dwell, and their incessant screaming gives some animation to the otherwise solitary scene. The base of the rocks contains the names of many of the early pioneers of California, who passed overland to the golden shores in 1849–50, and those who followed as late as '61. Most of them are painted rudely with black pigment or axle-grease, and on this the weather has been showing its power. Here I met for the first time, at such a low altitude, the mountain mahogany or iron-wood, so called from its hard grain and great density. It grows in low clumps, few averaging over thirty feet in height, and, perhaps, fifteen inches in diameter. It is used largely for the manufacture of canes, but beyond ornamental purposes it seems to be little sought after, owing to the difficulty of procuring and working it. Passing from these groves into the valley beneath, a walk of two miles brought me to Register Rock, a massive and isolated tower of granite, whose base is covered with the names of the earliest pioneers. It would seem as if every person passing that way had been ambitious of transmitting his name, place of birth, and date of arrival to posterity: but storms and time have rendered many of the records illegible. The more ambitious youths climbed into the crevices, and their deposited their precious appellations, as if they would thus be rendered not only more secure but more conspicuous. Nearly all the rocks in the vicinity bear names, but none equal the one mentioned. A few hundred yards beyond this point I had a fine view of the City of Rocks, and though somewhat disappointed in its appearance, owing to the gilded stories I had heard, yet I must confess that it presented rather a quaintly picturesque aspect. It is composed of masses of disintegrated granite, worked into many forms by the action of water, weather, and time; and he who has a vivid imagination can easily metamorphose them into a ruined city, with its remnants of chateaus, towers, castles, moats, and such other structures as his memory of mediæval days can present. Occupying a nook in the mountain, these granitoid masses have been washed by many streams in the past, and, as a consequence, irregular pathways, bearing a slight resemblance to grass-grown streets, separate several of them, so that perhaps after all the appellation given is as correct as any that could be chosen. A lovely brook of crystalline water, with shrub-clad margins, babbles down the principal thoroughfare in a tortuous course. This attracts a large number of intelope, which inhabit this rock-built city through the Summer, as they can always elude the pursuit of their worst foe, the wolf, among these towering crags. I spent a pleasant half-hour rambling among the serpentine streets, and then returned to the name-bearing boulders to study out the pilgrims of the past; for after all a scene loses its greatest interest unless it is in some way connected with man and his works.

While loitering among them I came suddenly upon some miners engaged in prospecting for a treasure said to have been buried here five years ago by a party of desperadoes who had robbed the mails, and Wells-Fargo & Co's express-box containing several thousand dollars in gold dust. When persons meet each other unexpectedly in such a place in this country weapons are the first things thought of, but in this case, after eyeing each other for a few moments, we concluded that no danger existed, so each withdrew his hand from the revolver-pocket and a conversation ensued. I learned from these that a company in San Francisco had kept a party of men in this place constantly for two years, seeking for that treasure, and that as their efforts were fruitless it was given up as a combined operation, but that many were yet trying their luck. This tale, and the looks and actions of the men, filled out the only incident lacking in the picture to give it the air of wildness and romance required.

I left the place next morning, and by noon came in sight of Great Salt Lake and the American Desert, as the region surrounding it, near Kelton, is called. The foreground in this scene was bald enough, but the whitish blue water of the lake and the snowy range of mountains which circumscribed it made a fine background, though it expressed only a rude, wild, picturesqueness. In an hour I reached Kelton, where I was fortunate enough to get a caboose seat in the eastern freight train as far as Corinne. This was a blessing when one considers that probably the dearest and worst hotels in America are at Kelton, and that you are looked upon as a bird to be plucked, as it is seldom a stranger frequents the place.

I arrived at Corinne at midnight, and left there the next afternoon for the East. This town was formerly energetic and prosperous, being the headquarters of the large number of "prairie schooners" freighting to the Montana mines, but since the completion of the Utah Southern Railroad, the business has been transferred to Franklin, distance about one hundred miles. As a consequence, it has decreased nearly one-half in population, possessing no intrinsic merits of its own as a site for a city. It is the strongest Gentile fortress in Utah, so is not considered a highly-moral town by the Mormons, a sentiment to which the unbelievers are indifferent. Two railroads run from this place, the Central Pacific and Utah Northern, and terminate at Ogden. The latter is a narrow gauge, so the train does not make over twelve miles per hour, as it stops at every little hamlet on the route, some of them having only one house. The cars were crowded with what I took to be Morman women, from the fact that they herded together, dressed plainly, even to slovenliness, wore a subdued look, used the words "sister" and "brother" and sedulously avoided the presence of those whom they were taught to hate "for the sake of Jesus and His church of Latter Day Saints." I do not think I have any prejudices against creed, yet I would say that if the effect of Mormonism is to reduce women to the condition of those I saw, then I should consider it an opponent of human progression and happiness. I noticed wherever we stopped that children with tow heads, soiled garments, and unkempt hair, were as plentiful as blackberries in July, and that all seemed to be of the same grade of intelligence. The houses, however, bore a general exterior air of comfort, and the gardens surrounding them displayed a profusion of thrifty vegetables and smiling orchards; so I concluded that the people were not only industrious but careful and frugal, and cultivated their ground on the best established rules of agriculture. Every inch of land in cultivation here has to be irrigated, so you meet dykes, canals, and dams every few hundred yards, and as far as the eye can reach the effect is seen in the waving carpets of emerald grass and bounteous fields of grain. The whole of the region from Corinne to Salt Lake will compare in pastoral beauty with any equal area in the world, embracing, as it does, snow-crested mountains with sloping terraces, extensive meadows clad with luxuriant verdure, over which many herds of cattle roam; thousands of acres rich in growing cereals; coppices of white-blossomed fruit-trees which dot the plain in various directions, and finally the magnificent water view presented by the lake, along whose shores the roads run the greater portion of the distance, the whole presenting a scene of surpassing loveliness.

SALT LAKE CITY.

To one entering Salt Lake City for the first time it possesses much interest, for not only is it laid out with a care and taste equaled by no city in the United States, but it also possesses peculiarities in architecture which must prove attractive to all. I arrived there in the evening about 8 o'clock, and was immediately pushed into an omnibus by a tall individual who has charge of the omnibus line, as the hotels do not send carriages to meet guests. The numerous trees—every house being embowered in arbors—and the wide and quiet streets, impress the traveler immediately by their uniqueness, and enforce on his mind the fact that he is in a place possessing more individuality than any other on the continent, and among a people who make a religion of what he was taught to consider as the most deadly of sins. This feeling of estrangement is not worn away by staying any length of time in the city; in fact, the opposite is the case. I attended services in the Tabernacle the day after my arrival, and heard the Prophet, Geo. A. Smith, and some of the Apostles, expounding the law to the congregations. Their discourses concluded by denouncing Gentiles as the wicked Babylonians; accusing the Government of not allowing them the benefits of the Constitution, by its refusal to admit Utah as a State; and urging the people to join the Order of Enoch—that is, to give their property over to Brigham, who is to mass all together and starve out the Gentiles. His scheme is to start co-operative institutions for almost everything, from providing food to erecting houses. He proposes to build a mammoth hotel, capable of feeding the entire population of the city, and boarding in this all Enochites and their families, so that they may be able not only to live cheaper, but also to become better acquainted with each other. This movement is meeting with strong opposition, for those who have accumulated wealth after a long and tedious struggle with poverty do not care to place themselves and families at the mercy of a priesthood for a livelihood, and beggar themselves for the sake of enriching a prophet deemed to be superior to worldly thoughts. If persisted in, the movement will cause more to apostatize in a month than the Gentiles could do in years. Even the bishops—those secret police of the prophet—do not enter into the compact with much enthusiasm, for they are, perhaps with few exceptions, opposed to it, though they may not say so. Both sides of the question were forcibly presented to me one afternoon by the opposite representatives of the faith. The Enochite was an Englishman of the lower order, and he informed me that a grand scheme was now afloat to raise the Church beyond the power of her enemies, as all were to unite and place their funds in charge of the Church, to be used according as the Lord should direct the Prophet by revelation. I asked him if he believed in this revelation business, and he promptly recited quotations to prove why he should. As I never encountered a Mormon who could not beat any orthodox minister in Bible proverbs and allegories, I gave up the argument because I was too indifferent to continue it. Five minutes after leaving this individual I met a prominent member of the church, and asked his idea of Enoch. "Well," said he, "I've been a Mormon since the year before Joe Smith was killed, but I swan, though I'm a Yankee myself, if I'm agoing to work all my life and then give what I earn to a lot o' Vermont Yankees to live on, and let my own children suffer. Brigham," he continued, "says the Mormons will own the whole world by and by, and that the Gentiles will be our servants. Now, if that's the case, what's the use o' puttin' all the treasures of the world into the hands of a few men, and they the worst business men in the deck. I'd see them hanged afore I'd do it, and I'm a better Mormon than any of them, for I believe in its doctrines, but I don't believe in priests that do nothing but pocket money." I asked him if his opinion was general among the better classes, and he said it was; that very few, if any, would join Enoch. These give the opinions prevailing here; but, notwithstanding the latter's assertion, I believe the influence of the Prophet is yet too great to be opposed with success, so he will be able to induce the great mass of the lower classes to join it. His nephew, who has renounced Mormonism, has started the *Press*, an evening sheet, and he gives the Prophet more stiletto thrusts than all the other papers, as he knows his weak points.

Despite all assaults, Brigham continues improving the great organ and building the famous temple, as if Mormonism were to live forever. This latter structure, when completed, will cost over a million dollars, as it is to be built of solid granite from cellar to dome. I was shown through it by a person who explained everything to me. When finished, it will be, except the Tabernacle, one of the most unique edifices in the world, as it is said to be typical of Mormonism. Eccentricity is the great feature in the architecture, so it must be in the religion practiced therein. The hatred existing between Mormons and the military has never ceased, nor ever will, for both are diametrically opposed to each other—one opposing the Government as much as possible, the other disobeying or overlooking all mandates but those from Washington. This feeling culminated the other day, as you learned by telegram; but, to be just to all parties, I must say that the scene could be avoided. And yet the Mormons are principally to blame, for their refusal to comply with the request of Gen. Morrow could not be founded on any other ground than a wish to display either their importance or their "indifference" to the Government. Either places them in a dilemma from which the Gentiles hope they cannot extricate themselves. What the result will be is evident, yet the saints pretend to be willing to stand the consequences if the issue is forced. I asked the Prophet's echo, Geo. A. Smith, about the matter, but he asserted his ignorance of the future movements of his people. Of the progress of the Church he was more communicative, and his ideas on this point are worthy of attention. In reply to a question as to how polygamy was liked by the young men, he said that they were not so willing to adopt it as the young girls, as they manifested a desire to travel and see the world, having heard so much about it from "your people"—the words used by all Mormons in speaking to Gentiles. "Then polygamy is not liked?" said I. "Well," said he, "there is no objection to it except what I stated, and that keeps the young men, or at least a great many of them, from adopting it." I subsequently learned from a Mormon lady that the marriageable girls were bitterly opposed to the system and preferred Gentiles, for, said she, "they treat them like women, not like beasts as Mormons do." If the young people are opposed to this system, the very foundation of the creed, the Church, must soon fade away as an institution and recede into its proper sphere—non-existence. I have not myself seen a joyous, dashing Mormon girl since my advent here; all seem to be oppressed by a deeply-hidden grief which saps their vigor. Were it not for the recruits found in England, Wales, and Scandinavia the plurality of wives would soon cease, and with it the "Church of the Saints" as a religious institution.

A GOOD FISHING GROUND.

Dr. C. J. Kenworthy, of Beverly, N. J., went down to Barnegat, via Tuckerton Railroad, on Friday, the 12th, to fish for blue-fish or snapping mackerel. On Saturday, the 13th, in seven hours he caught 263 fish; on Monday, in six hours, he caught 265, and on Tuesday, in four hours, 153, making a total of 681 fish, weighing 2,600 pounds, caught single-handed in seventeen hours. At Beach Haven millions of fish are seen daily sporting in the surf, driving the shad, herring, barbs, and moss-bunkers ashore by bushels. The boys at the Parry House caught twenty-six fine shad in the surf, driven in by the mackerel, and on the 19th, (Friday,) three men caught 153 sheep's head, averaging six pounds each. One mackerel was caught by Mr. R. B. Engle, proprietor of the Parry House, which weighed nine and a half pounds. He caught this, with many others, while standing on the shore, throwing his line out into the surf. The mackerel are so plenty that they have driven the herring, and moss-bunkers almost entirely out of the bays up into the creeks until they crowd each other out of the water, while the beach is strewn with the dead and alive.

DECLINING DEMOCRATS.

Whoever Democratic sentiment points to, says the Syracuse *Journal*, "as desirable to lead the Democratic forlorn hope in this State this Fall, immediately responds by declining to be thought of for the empty honor. Kernan, Seymour, and Beach have pointedly said that they would not consent to run for Governor; they prefer not to be set up and knocked down. Judge Church will take no risk of endangering his Presidential aspirations. And Potter would rather go back to Congress. So that Sam Tilden, only, is left as the *dernier ressort* of the New-York Democracy. And should Tilden be the nominee, a third at least of his party would help 'put his hide on the fence.' Desperate, indeed, is the strait of the Democracy of New-York, in their search for a Gubernatorial candidate."

EXPLOSION OF ICE CREAM.

There was a singular explosion in an ice-cream manufactory in Reading, Penn., one day last week, which the *Times* thus describes: "A large copper boiler was used to boil the cream before it is frozen. The vessel has two bottoms, the lower compartment of which is the receptacle for the steam to heat the contents. The entire arrangement is mounted on an iron frame. One of the employes, Mr. Henry Myers, was stirring the cream as usual, while the steam was heating up the boiler. During this stirring, the entire quantity of cream, suddenly and with the velocity of the wind, shot up into the air, the steam rushed out and up with a hissing noise, the boiler tipped over, and the entire premises, the sides of the rear buildings, and the roofs of the same, were covered with the snowy fluid. Mr. Myers and a fellow-workman named Joseph Ferrel were severely scalded. Mr. Clewell and family were in the store. The accident caused great excitement, being the result of carelessness in allowing too heavy a steam pressure. The bottom was of heavy sheet copper, and is almost torn out."

JEFF. DAVIS ONCE MORE.

A RAMBLING SPEECH IN MEMPHIS.

HIS PRESENT VIEWS OF THIS COUNTRY—DIRECT TRADE AND SOUTHERN SECURITIES, WITH INCIDENTAL ALLUSIONS TO REPUDIATION "IN RECENT YEARS."

Jefferson Davis addressed on Wednesday last a meeting of the Memphis branch of the Mississippi Valley Society of London, speaking, the *Appeal* says, in a conversational and unstudied manner. His remarks are thus reported by the same journal:

Mr. Davis began his most instructive conversational address by expressing his pleasure on meeting with those who greeted him so warmly. Adverting to his attachment for his home, and for this city and people, he said, "*Cœlum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.*" He insisted, with earnest, simple eloquence, that there was no such country as this—none having a soil so exuberant, a climate so faultless, a river so majestic. He had crossed the ocean, but, as asserted by the old Roman poet, he never forgot the land of his birth; and, however distant, he still drew after him that "lengthening chain" of which he spoke who wrote like an angel and talked like poor poll. It often happens, continued Mr. Davis, that the worthiest enterprises of States and corporations in the South are wholly discredited in Europe when deserving the unlimited confidence of capitalists. There are three great and potent oracles in London determining the credit of American securities—the Trust and Loan Company, the Foreign Council of Bondholders, and this Society of the Valley of the Mississippi, of London. By the first two of these, Tennessee securities were put under the ban, but that trustworthy information affecting the condition and purposes of Tennessee, given the Mississippi Valley Society, caused a marked change in the market value of Tennessee securities. He had said to the Secretary of the parent society in London, that the financial condition of Mississippi might be most fortunate for tax-payers, since those levying taxes and issuing bonds in Mississippi could, by no possibility, make these bonds salable. This society is now thoroughly well informed by its correspondents in leading cities along the Mississippi and its tributaries, and no such gross injustice will be done trustworthy and reliable enterprises as in recent years. The utility of the parent society, having trustworthy sources of information, will prove quite as serviceable in obstructing fraudulent schemes as in promoting those of honest worth. Bogus stocks based upon bogus mines or paper railway lines cannot be palmed off upon those who have access to the books and correspondence of the Mississippi Valley Society of London. Of social and personal advantages given those who went from America commended to the London society, it was needless to speak. It happened that he had been presented to Sir Edwin Pearson of this society, and all these aims and incidents of the International Association, having branches everywhere in Europe as well as in the Valley of the Mississippi, were thoroughly discussed. It was in an interview with members of the society that he had suggested the inauguration of a system of direct trade between England and the valley of the Mississippi. He had shown how the intermediate agency of Atlantic coast cities was ruinous to English merchants, and that great losses were sustained, for the same reason, by the people of cities and States along the great American river. There is no necessity for the intervention of middlemen and middle cities now absorbing all profits incident to commercial intercourse between the great valley and the world's commercial capital. It is needless to say that British statesmen, merchants, and bankers, constituting the society in London, approved the plans defined by Mr. Davis, and readily agreed to furnish three-fourths of the capital required to inaugurate the enterprise, and establish a successful steam-ship line from New-Orleans to Liverpool or London. Mr. Davis said that the largest vessels possible, of the greatest possible tonnage, should be built or chartered. Barge lines from the remote North-west and from St. Louis should be used in connection with those great sea-going steamers, into which grain would be transferred in bulk at New-Orleans. A gentleman named Hirsch had constructed a vessel having a double keel, and having the capacity of 6,000 tons, drawing 16 feet of water, and one drawing 12 feet of 3,000 tons. One of these steamers was tested in storms in the Mediterranean, and if seaworthy and stanch, as represented by the scientific Mr. Hirsch, the problem of direct trade was already solved, and our discussion of the means of securing a perfect waterway from New Orleans to the sea was already needless. This failing, we must still resort to dredging. This can be effectively done. The river was kept open without difficulty when Mr. Davis was Secretary of War, during Pierce's administration. Then the dredging was fairly and honestly done. Tenfold greater difficulties are surmounted in keeping open the mouth of the Clyde, a shallow stream, dredged thirty miles, and deepened till the heaviest and largest ships that bear the British flag go in and out at will. Whether steel ships may be built and successfully navigate the ocean, of light draught, but of irrefragable strength, is a question not yet solved. But we must act in this matter. A steam-ship line must be established, and the people here must own one-fourth of the property. If we do not demonstrate our earnestness of faith by risking one-fourth as much as our English friends, the line will perhaps never be established. Trade runs in very deep grooves, and its habits are changed with the greatest difficulty. Mr. Davis thinks the steam-ship line will be most profitable, and its route across the ocean, which he has pursued, was safest, and certainly most delightful. He had drifted with the Gulf Stream off Cape Hatteras, off the Grand Banks, and thence to Albion's cliff of chalk, and, returning, had drifted with the same balmy Summer of the sea by the Azores and West Indies, going out of the Gulf of Mexico on the northern, and returning on the southern side of Cuba. There is every advantage of comfort and security in following the southern or Gulf Stream route in both directions across the Atlantic. Since Mr. Davis' return to Memphis, four or five days ago, he has received letters assuring him that the light-draft steamers will probably be built, and direct trade with this valley inaugurated.

Mr. Davis then spoke at length of different plans of opening a perfect water route from the sea to New-Orleans. He said that unless he was wholly and grossly in error, no scheme of jetty-building could be successful. There is no means of elevating the volume of water. This is not done by contracting the width or deepening the channel. There must be a "head rise." If sought to be made, the river will only break out of its channel, and find a new route to the gulf. While Mr. Davis believes that perpetual dredging, honestly done, and with the most approved vessels and machines, may keep the river open, he presented the very objections to the jetty scheme of Mr. Eads, and to the Fort St. Philip Canal, which we have often considered. Mr. Totten, an able and honest civil engineer, years ago, said Mr. Davis, had examined and condemned this proposed Fort St. Philip Canal, and Gen. Totten's reasoning and facts were, he believed, incontrovertible. Of all plans, if dredging be not approved, that of Capt. John Cowdon is most faultless. He would dispense wholly with the need for tow-boats; there would be no mud projected into it by the river, the canal's mouth being fifty miles west of the river, which constantly moves further east.

In conclusion, Mr. Davis pronounced a glowing eulogium upon the present chief of the corps of civil engineers of the United States, commending in unmeasured terms his personal worth and scholarly and professional attainments. While this gentleman would persist in levee-building, Mr. Davis deems the system an utter, unmixed failure. He prefers the diversion of the superabundant floodtide of the river and of its tributaries, as Capt. Cowdon has often explained. He has infinite faith in science, but even more in practical common sense. He knew that the river's bottom was constantly uplifted with its banks, by means of levees, which would be utterly ruinous if the process were continued. The bottom of the river of to-day might be upheaved by levees to the level of the water surface of to-day, and when a crevasse, as would often happen, spent its fury upon the lowlands its destructiveness would be measureless. When the river is highest and its current swiftest, it most fills up the channel, only to be deepened again when the water falls and seeks its old channels. The more levees have been extended, the more ruinous and widespread have been the floods. There are, or were, countless natural drains on both sides of the river that should never have been closed by the levee builders.

Mr. Davis said that the people of this country might rely implicitly upon every statement and every assurance given by the Mississippi Valley Society of London. It would promote trade by lessening the cost of conducting it; but it is no trading company; it "has no ax to grind;" and, therefore, it is a most reliable counselor. The dream of Mr. Davis has been the establishment of direct trade between this valley and cities of the Old World. Mr. Davis had said this to the President of the London Society. "Do you doubt that it will be done?" he asked. "No," answered Mr. Davis; "you can achieve this consummation and win the undying gratitude of my countrymen." "The time will come," continued the speaker, "when these ends will be achieved, and when the West and South, richest among the nations, like the Indies, will enrich the nations."

THE IOWA RAILROAD LAW.

The Attorney General of Iowa has given the State Auditor a long opinion on the State Railroad Tariff law, in which he takes the position that the State has the power to enforce the law according to the intent of the Legislature. The law provides that the reports from railroads of the State for the year 1873, made pursuant to the provisions of section 1,280 of the Code, shall determine the classification of each road for the year ending July 3, 1875, and, it is said, that few of the important roads have ever made such reports; but the Attorney General holds that if the companies fail to make the reports, the Executive Council must be permitted to obtain, from any and all proper sources, such information as may be necessary to make the required classification. The provisions of the first section of the act, he says, are explicit and positive, to the effect that the roads shall be classified according to the gross amount of their respective annual earnings per mile, and that according to their classification the railroad corporations shall be limited in their maximum charges to the rates of compensation for the transportation of passengers and freight prescribed in said act. Corporations owning roads will never be permitted, in any court, to set up their own neglect of duty as a reason why the classification should be declared illegal. It would be a very strange condition of affairs, indeed, if a person can place obstacles in the way of the operation or enforcement of a law, and then be permitted in court to plead the existence of such obstacles as a valid objection to the enforcement of such law; or, in other words, to plead his own deliberately wrong act as sufficient excuse why the law shall not and cannot be enforced against him. If this shall be permitted, it will be in violation of all well-settled principles of law and equity.

DONAHUE'S ACHIEVEMENT.

HE WALKS A THOUSAND MILES IN A THOUSAND HOURS—THE WORLD'S CHAMPION PEDESTRIAN.

Hugh Donahue completed, in Springfield, Mass., at three minutes of 8 o'clock on Saturday morning last, the task of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, a feat previously accomplished by the late Capt. Barclay, of England, only. The following account is from the Springfield *Union* of Saturday:

"Accustomed for many years to walk thirty miles a day at his work—that of a mule spinner—Donahue had a term of preparation which peculiarly fitted him for the great task which he undertook; and being blessed, also, with immense powers of physical endurance and indomitable pluck—determined, as he said repeatedly, to 'do it or die'—it has been evident from the start that he would succeed if it was within the limits of human possibility that he should do so. Toward the end of the fifth week his spirits flagged, the attendance up to that time having been very small, and it was found necessary to encourage him in every possible way; but since Wednesday of this week the near approach of the end has seemed to renew his energies, and give him fresh zeal in all his waking hours. The strain upon him has been so great, however, that, once asleep, it has often been difficult to arouse him. Such was the case several times, last night, and when he was finally awake sufficiently to resume his march, he staggered so much that many predicted he would give out before morning. He was faithfully attended, however, being rubbed down, as usual, with rum and camphor, after each two miles, and so kept on through the night, and by his marvelous endurance proved himself, at 8 o'clock this morning, the champion pedestrian of the world. Considerable numbers of people remained at the park during the last night, and at an early hour this morning crowds commenced to flock thither until all the large available space under the grand stand was filled. At 7:35 the pedestrian was dressed for the last mile, in tights, with black velvet trimmings, and with the colors of Ireland and America crossed over his shoulders. He started with a friend on either side, and his attending physician directly in the rear. A passage way through the crowd was kept open by the Police, and Donahue walked firmly and erect, amid the cheers of the assemblage. The first round of the ten necessary to make the mile was passed over in exactly two minutes, and the second in 2:15, each successive round requiring a few seconds more than the one preceding it. The tenth was the slowest of all, and at its end Donahue immediately sat down, his immense task accomplished, and the last mile made in twenty-one minutes and fifty-five seconds. An examination showed that his pulse was ninety and respiration fourteen. There were loud cheers at the close and a general rush to congratulate the pedestrian upon his success, but the Police restrained the pressing throng in order to give the exhausted man the rest he so much required.

After completing this feat, Donahue rested an hour and a half, and then walked an additional two miles, making the last one in precisely thirteen minutes, his stride averaging thirty-three inches. An examination followed, and it was found that he had not the slightest swelling of the limbs, nor a blister, or abrasion, upon his person, which is certainly remarkable. Bets were freely offered that he could walk 500 miles more, but there were no takers, and at 9:30 the walk was announced closed. He was presented an elegant bouquet, and received the hearty congratulations of his friends in a modest way. His condition will be closely watched for some days yet, to guard against the serious effects resulting from the severe strain upon the nervous system.

Donahue's feat is all the more remarkable when it is realized under what disadvantages it has been performed. There is no fit place under the grand stand for a man to live or sleep. Then his food has often been badly cooked, and during the first part of the walk, before Dr. Viney took charge of him, he was allowed no salt, and so very naturally acquired a disrelish for unseasoned beef three times a day. His attendants, of course, were men inexperienced in any matter of the kind before, and they have at times injudiciously annoyed and vexed him until he would become almost wild with rage—a terrible risk to run for a man whose all depended upon coolness, nerve and physical soundness and endurance. In all these cases Dr. Viney has been the peace-maker, and the frequent baths and rubbings which the doctor has insisted on have no doubt acted as a sedative and repressed the nervous excitement which has more than once threatened to stop the walk before its completion. Donahue having been an inveterate smoker, he has been allowed two or three smokes daily, but the fact is worthy of note that the whole undertaking has been carried out without a resort to any alcoholic stimulants whatever, this course being pursued both by Donahue's desire and the doctor's advice. To the doctor's careful care may be ascribed the good degree of health which he has enjoyed during the whole six weeks, and his freedom from diarrhea, which would have been fatal to his hopes. Ever since he was allowed salt with his beef, he has had a ravenous appetite. The greatest danger to his health comes now, with the relaxation from the strain which has been so long continued. But Donahue, who came down town about 11 o'clock this mornidg, and walked with apparent ease up two flights of stairs into the *Union* editorial rooms, declared that he was feeling 'first rate,' and if anybody had cared to stake $30,000, he would even attempt to go a thousand miles more. He wished us to announce him champion pedestrian of the world. His appearance was that of man worn down by fatigue, yet not utterly exhausted. Donahue's friends arrived from Chicopee soon after with a gaily caparisoned four horse team, in which he rode about the city, the observed of all observers. He subsequently had an enthusiastic reception from his acquaintances in Chicopee.

Immediately after the completion of his 1,002 miles, Donahue, with his attendants and physicians, made oath as to what had been accomplished. Donahue signed his name in a trembling yet clear hand. These are the affidavits, each of which is attested by T. M. Brown as notary public, before whom the deponents personally appeared:

I, Hugh Donahue, of Chicopee, Hamden County and State of Massachusetts, being duly sworn, hereby depose and say that I have walked 1,002 miles in 1,002 consecutive hours, on Hamden Park in Springfield in said county, between 3:40 o'clock P. M., May 16, 1874, and 10 o'clock A. M., June 27, 1874, and that I did not take in any form any alcoholic stimulants or medicine between said dates.

HUGH DONAHUE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 27, 1874.

We, the subscribers, being duly sworn, depose and say, that no less than two of us have been in the presence of the above-named Hugh Donahue, every moment of the above-named period, to wit, from three o'clock and forty minutes P. M., May 16, 1874, and ten o'clock A. M., June 27, 1874, and from personal knowledge we believe the above statement, by him subscribed, to be absolutely true.

Joseph M. Hatton, Daniel Hanley, Lawrence Plunkett, Gerald J. Moore, George Warburton, John J. Raleigh, Michael T. Hurley.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 27, 1874.

I, William H. Viney, of Springfield, Mass., being duly sworn, depose and say, that I have been attending physician upon the above-named Hugh Donahue, and that I have visited him professionally every day, between the date of June 2, 1874, and June 27, 1874, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, said Donahue has taken no alcoholic stimulants or medicines between said dates.

WILLIAM H. VINEY, M. D.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 27, 1874.

EX-MINISTER BANCROFT.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes, under date of June 13: "Last Monday Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, was invited to a farewell dinner at Potsdam with the Emperor, and there learned from his Majesty himself the appointment of Mr. Bancroft Davis. The Emperor sees Mr. Bancroft's retirement with sincere regret; and I understand that the Minister and Mrs. Bancroft have received a number of imperial presents of beauty and value. Mrs. Bancroft herself has long been in poor health, so that her participation in social festivities has been very much restricted. This has deprived society of the presence of a lady of exquisite tact, amiability and culture. Mr. Bancroft, though now seventy-four—he was born with the century—is in general remarkably hale and hearty, and is capable of an amount of mental and intellectual labor from which many younger men would shrink. Nearly every pleasant morning he may be seen at 5 o'clock taking his horseback ride like an English country gentleman. Between this matinal exercise and midnight he has found time to work several hours on the last volume of his history, to write copious dispatches, to conduct diplomatic negotiations, and to attend to all the other official and social duties of his position. The general opinion here is, I am sure, that Mr. Bancroft has been equal to all the requirements of his situation. The Foreign Office had a high opinion, not only of his diplomatic skill and sagacity, but also of his practical talents for the transaction of current business. Among his colleagues he was much respected, and he and Lord Odo Russell were, I believe, warm personal friends. By the aristocracy of birth he was not so well known as by the aristocracy of letters, into which he was early adopted, and with which he has never ceased to maintain the most intimate relations. This is after all the special triumph of Mr. Bancroft's term as Minister. He knew all the leading scholars of Germany, and was equally known by them. He was in a certain sense the adopted patriarch of the fraternity. A student at Göttingen fifty years ago, when he knew the great Stein, and was received into the literary Olympus at Weimar, he has a profound acquaintance with what the Germans call the 'Culturgeschichte'—the intellectual development of their country. His Winter receptions were, in one sense, the most characteristic of Berlin. In no other salons could one see such an assembly of scholars, authors, thinkers, teachers, artists; it was a microcosm of the literary and intellectual life of Germany. This intercourse with the brain of the country was undoubtedly a grand school in which to learn the current of the soundest public opinion. As the result, Mr. Bancroft can point to an uninterrupted series of triumphs, of which the more notable are the Naturalization Treaty, and the San Juan arbitration. The retiring minister will leave Berlin on the 1st of July. And it is almost flattery to hope, in the interest of America, that his successor may prove as capable, and become as popular."

THE CAMPAIGN IN MAINE.

The Augusta *Journal* says that in no State of the Union does the Republican Party stand on a firmer foundation nor present a better record in its public men than in Maine; but that it "may as well be understood now as two months later that the Democrats in the State are not asleep, nor do they intend to allow the election to go by default. They mean business, and what they most desire," it says, "is a quiet, secret, 'a hide-and-go-seek' kind of a campaign. Their success in Ohio, New-Hampshire, and Connecticut, and the loose, disorganizing way that the Republicans of Massachusetts and Rhode Island have managed their Senatorial questions, have given the Democrats great encouragement, and they flatter themselves that the era of Democratic success is dawning. They mean to get out their full vote in September, to collude with all weak or disloyal Republicans who will collude with them, to favor all local issues or disagreements that seem to promise them votes or favor the weakening the prestige of the Republican Party." And to the Republicans the *Journal* says: "Let the best and ablest men be the candidates. Let the nominating conventions be fairly conducted and genuine representations of the popular wishes. The Republicans of the contested States are looking for a rousing victory in Maine, and if the proper efforts are made, they will not be mistaken."

THE CROPS IN KANSAS.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Republican Journal* of June 25 says: "The wheat harvest is now in progress all over the State. From the best information we can get the yield will be a large one, although there is a great difference in localities. For instance, some fields in Douglas County are turning out thirty bushels to the acre and others not ten. We judge that in the west and north-west parts of the State there has been less damage from chinch-bugs than in the south-eastern. Corn looks finely everywhere, and there are 'worlds' of it. The Kansas Valley is in all its glory. Such fields we have rarely seen. Should we have seasonable rains about the time corn begins to fill in the ear the crop will be one of the largest ever raised in the State."

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. J. K. Demarest, who has presided over the congregation of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for nearly a year and a half, preached his farewell sermon last evening before a full house, taking for his text the last verse of the eleventh chapter of Romans. Rev. J. D. Mathews, late of the Jane Street United Presbyterian Church, is Rev. Mr. Demarest's successor, and brings his former congregation with him to his new field, and the latter-named clergyman has accepted a call to occupy the pastorship of a church in Smithville Flats, Chenango County, N. Y.

RUFFIANISM IN BROOKLYN.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday night, as Michael Powers, residing at No. 353 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, accompanied by his wife, was passing through Graham street, between Flushing and Myrtle avenues, he was assaulted by James Kenney, Michael Doyle, and two unknown men, who knocked him down and kicked him about the head and body. Officer Rickard, hearing the disturbance, hurried to the spot, and succeeded, after being severely beaten, in arresting James Kenney. Officer Dolan, while coming to the assistance of Officer Rickard, was struck in the face with a stone, receiving a slight bruise. The rest of the party ran away. James Doyle was subsequently arrested by Officer Martin, but as he could not be identified as one of the assailants he was released.

SICK HEADACHE, LANGUOR, AND MELANCHOLY, GENERALLY SPRING FROM A TORPID LIVER, A DISORDERED STOMACH, OR COSTIVENESS, THE DISTRESSING EFFECTS OF WHICH DR. JAYNE'S SANITIVE PILLS WILL SPEEDILY REMOVE: BY THEIR BENEFICIAL ACTION ON THE BILIARY ORGANS THEY WILL ALSO LESSEN THE LIKELIHOOD OF A RETURN.—*Advertisement.*

The Lady who once tries "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" seldom wishes to try any other perfume. The "PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR" is luxuriant and refreshing as a hair tonic.—*Advertisement.*

In Stiffness and Soreness of the Muscles and Joints, Rheumatic Pains, I have experienced immediate relief from GILES & CO.'S LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA.—THOMAS BAKER, Wallack's Theatre. Sold at HUDNUT'S, Ann st. and Broadway. REICHARDT'S, 4th av. and 28th st. Depot, No. 451 6th av.—*Advertisement.*

Ladies' Furs Dusted with Lyon's Insect Powder makes them proof against moths, worms, and insects. Sold only in bottles.—*Advertisement.*

To Dress the Hair Beautifully, BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Burke's Silver-Gray Cassimere Hat is the correct style. No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank building.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury.

MARRIED.

GILSEY—LADD.—In Portsmouth, N. H., on Thursday, June 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Carlos Martyn, PETER GILSEY, of New-York, to CARRIE L., daughter of Joseph H. Ladd.

DYER—UNDERHILL.—At St. Paul's Church, by Rev. E. K. Atwell, J. H. DYER, of New-York City, to JEANNETTE J. UNDERHILL, of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

DIED.

BRONSON.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday, June 26, 1874, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. O. Hoffman, SOPHRONIA BRONSON, widow of the late Isaac H. Bronson, of Florida, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Monday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock. Trains leave Christopher and Barclay streets at 12 o'clock; returning, leave Morristown at 3:25.

CLARK.—At "Fernliegh," Cooperstown, on the morning of June 26, CAROLINE JORDAN CLARK, wife of Edward Clark and daughter of the late Ambrose Jordan, in the 59th year of her age.

Funeral at Cooperstown on Tuesday afternoon, June 30, at 4 o'clock.

COLTON.—On the 25th inst., at Newark, N. J., DEMAS COLTON, aged 76 years.

Funeral services on Tuesday, June 30, at 2 P. M., at his late residence, No. 934 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

DOUGHERTY.—In this City, on the 27th inst., WILLIAM C. DOUGHERTY, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison av., corner 44th st., on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock.

FLOYD.—On Sunday morning, ARTHUR FLOYD, only son of Frederick S. and Julia L. Tallmadge, in the 17th year of his age.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, corner of 4th av. and 21st st., on Tuesday, June 30, at 5 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

JEWETT.—On Wednesday, June 24, by drowning in the Hudson River, LOUIS T., only child of Dr. L. and Mary T. Jewett, aged 14 years.

Funeral this (Monday) morning at 8 o'clock at his late residence, No. 357 West 14th st. Remains will be taken to Middle Haddam, Conn., for interment.

TARR.—At Woodbridge, N. J., after a long and painful illness, SUSIE M., wife of Charles J. Tarr, daughter of W. W. Silleck, in the 24th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMPSON.—At No. 18 West 29th st., on the 27th inst., WILLIAM D. THOMPSON, in the 77th year of his age.

His remains will be removed at 3:30 o'clock on Monday, the 29th inst., to Baltimore for interment, where the funeral services will be held on Tuesday, the 30th inst.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

WILSON.—Died, at his residence, No. 121 Livingston st., Brooklyn, June 27, 1874, HARRIS WILSON, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services on Tuesday, June 30, at 3 P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church on the Heights, Pierrepont st., between Henry st. and Monroe place, Brooklyn. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

YOUNGS.—In San Francisco, Cal., on the 25th inst., SMITH CUTTER, son of Daniel T. Youngs, in the 25th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT FLUSHING YOU CAN BEHOLD THE MOST charming and beautiful young city in the United States. It is but SIX MILES from Hunter's Point; only twenty minutes, in PALATIAL CARS; FARE TEN CENTS; 120 trains daily; seven depots to aid its growth. If you never have been there, accept our invitation, and visit it at once. Maps and free tickets at REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 355 3D AV., CORNER 26TH ST. B. W. HITCHCOCK.

NOTICE.—THIS IS TO NOTIFY ALL CONCERNED that twelve several promissory notes of $100 each, made by the undersigned to the order of C. H. HARMS, payable on the first day of each month; the first on July 1, 1874, were obtained by means of a forged lease and will not be paid.

JESSEN & CO.,
No. 222 West 41st st.,
New-York City.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, G. M. Stevens, Esq., Referee, Blackwell & Utley sold in one parcel five lots, together forming a plot in size 125 by 100, on Evelyn place, north-west corner of Grand avenue, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, for $2,200, the purchaser being Richard Thompson, the owner of a second mortgage on the property. No other sales were made, the remaining auctions of the day noticed being all adjourned to July 11, namely, sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on Livingston avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-fifth street; sale by Joseph McGuire of a house and lot on East Thirtieth street, west of First avenue; and sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of a house and lot on East Forty-sixth street, west of Lexington avenue.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Owing to the extreme length of the list of announcements for the week, as published below, we can only recapitulate briefly the transactions of the past week, and in passing, in regard to the market, it may be stated that if anything some little more firmness has been exhibited, and an increased inquiry for property is evident.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, June 27, amounts to $286,615, as against $354,765, the figures as per last report for the week ending Saturday, June 20. The principal sale of the week was that held by E. H. Ludlow & Co., on Thursday, when property belonging to the Norsworthy estate was sold to the value of $114,825.

The suburban sales of the week as far as reported in our columns have been as follows: Monday, June 22, sale by Dingee, Porter & Co. at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, of thirty-seven lots for $8,525; same day sale by J. M. Gibson at Jersey City, N. J., of two lots for $800; Tuesday, June 23, sale by Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Great Neck, Long Island, of 148 lots for $18,303; Wednesday, June 24, sale by Blackwell, Utley & Riker at Corona, Long Island, of a house and thirty-nine lots for $11,625; same day sale by J. M. Gibson at Lafayette, Jersey City, N. J., of seventy-five lots for $45,285; same day sale by O. H. Pierson at Bloomfield, N. J., of thirty-three plots for $7,232; Thursday, June 25, sale by Johnson at Woodside and Winfield, Long Island, of 117 lots of the Hyatt estate for $28,695; same day sale by Dingee, Porter & Co. at Bay Chester, Westchester County, of forty lots for $7,077, and same day sale by Pierson at Maplewood, N. J., of seventeen plots for $3,725. Total sales for week ending Saturday, June 22, $131,267; total sales for previous week ending Saturday, June 20, $139,277.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales proposed for the present week are numerous, and many of them of special importance, the list being as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) June 29.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Scribner, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundredth and Ninth street, north side, 100 feet west of First avenue. Also, similar sale, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 37.5 by 25.1 by 30.5, on Seventh avenue, east side, extending through to Broadway, 75.7 feet north of Forty-second street.

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 64, on Avenue A, east side, 62 feet north of Eighteenth street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., in Brooklyn, at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton street. Executor's sale, to close estate of Henry G. Law, deceased, of the following Williamsburg property: Two four-story brick buildings, with plot 50 by 100, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, north side, 100 feet west of Twelfth street; one three-story brick store, with lot 25 by 100, No. 393 Broadway, north side, 50 feet east of Twelfth street, and one building lot, 25 by 100, No. 414 South Fifth street, south side, 125 feet west of Twelfth street. Also, public auction sale of the following building lots located in Brooklyn, Keap street east side, 225 feet north of Marcy avenue, one lot, 20 by 100; Forty-fifth street, north-west corner of Eighth avenue, five lots, each 20 by 90; Hooper street, west side, 189.8 feet north of Lee avenue, three lots, each 22.4 by 100; Elm street, west side, 125 feet north of Hamburg street, one lot 25 by 100; Elm street, east side, between Hamburg and Knickerbocker streets, three lots, each 25 by 100; Chestnut street, west side, 225 feet north of Hamburg street, one lot 25 by 100; Jefferson street, south side, 256.1 feet west of Wyckoff avenue, one lot 25 by 100; Wyckoff avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Troutman street, two lots, each 25 by about 94; Troutman street, south side, 167.1 feet east of Wyckoff avenue, one lot 25 by 100; St. Nicholas avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Starr street, one lot 25 by 95; Harman street, east side, 125 feet south of Covert avenue, one lot 24 by 100; Covert avenue, south side, 75 feet east of Greene street, one lot 25 by 100, and Palmetto avenue, west side, 180.9 feet south of Myrtle avenue, one plot 50 by 96.8 by 75.8 by 54.2.

By Wm. M. Berger, at Sunnyside Station, Long Island, and Flushing Railroad, on the property, at 12 M., public auction sale of 318 choice building lots, located in the Second and Fourth Wards of Long Island City, and situated respectively on Jackson avenue, Steinway, Graham, and Harold Boulevards, forming a portion of the well-known Lowery farm. Terms of sale liberal. Special train from Hunter's Point via Thirty-fourth street and James-slip ferries, at 11 o'clock. Tickets procurable at room No. 2, No. 46 Pine street, at auctioneer's office, Astoria, and at other places, as see advertisement.

By Blackwell, Utley & Riker, at Corona, Long Island, on the premises, at 2:30 P. M., public auction sale of a new three-story French-roof house, 33 by 34 feet, barn, and five lots of land, located on Locust street, with two lots on the opposite side of the same street. Free passes for train at auctioneer's office, No. 93 Liberty street.

By Lewis E. Wood, on Jersey City Heights, N. J., on the ground, at 3 P. M., public auction of the following valuable property: Ogden avenue, between South and Bowers streets, one large house with thirteen full lots, only two miles from Schuetzen Park; Palisade avenue, corner of Bowers street, six lots, each 25 by 100, and Ogden avenue, corner of Bowers street, nine lots, each 25 by 100, in rear of above. Sale positive. Buyers and others attending auction from this City will take Hoboken ferries and Palisade avenue horse cars.

By W. J. Clement, at Hawthorn Park, New-Jersey, on the line of the Erie Railway, on the property, at 2 P. M., public auction sale of 600 desirable lots, located only one mile north of the City of Paterson. Parties attending sale can take train as late as 1:45 o'clock from the foot of Chambers street, via ferry.

Tuesday, June 30.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, executor's sale, by order of the executors of the estate of Wm. P. Furniss, deceased, in pursuance of a decree of the Supreme Court, of the following very valuable City real estate: one plot, 28.11 by about 108, with two four-story and basement brick buildings covering same thereon, No. 35 Wall street, south side, 156.9 feet east of Broad street; one four-story and basement brick building, with lot, 27.4 by about 65, in rear of above, and two five-story and basement brick buildings, with plot 50.2 by about 77, Nos. 13 and 15 Broad street, east side, 145.5 feet south of Wall street. These buildings are all connected together, the lots forming an L, and from its location the property is as choice, if not more so, than any ever before offered at auction at the Exchange. Also, at the same auction sale, of the five three-story and basement brick houses, each 23 by 48, with extension and lots, each 93.11 feet deep, Nos. 113, 115, 117, 119, and 121 Clinton place, (Eighth street,) north side, 577.5 feet west of Fifth avenue. Also, Trustees' sale, under the direction of the Trustees of Leon Furniss, of the following property belonging to the Furniss estate: One three and a half-story brick house, with lot 23 by 93.11, No. 48 Ninth street, south side, 646.5 feet west of Fifth avenue; ten lots, together forming a plot in size 113 by 195.1 by 131 by 232, on the Grand Boulevard, south-west corner of One Hundred and Second street; eighteen lots, together in size 400 by 114.4 by 400 by 110.5, on West One Hundred and Fourth street, taking in the block front between Eleventh and the New road, or Riverside avenue; four lots, each 25 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Third street; two lots, together in size 51.10 by 100, on Twelfth avenue, north-west corner of Ninety-ninth street, and 5 lots, forming plot 122.9 by 100.10 by 122.9 by 104.6, on Twelfth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Fourth street. These last two parcels are water-rights.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Chas. B. Alexander, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100 feet, on East Eighty-fifth street, north side, and a house, with lot 25 by 100 feet, in rear, on East Eighty-sixth street, south side, 325 feet east of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 19 by 95 by — by 74, No. 183 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 111.6 feet west of Third avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 19 by 80 feet, No. 8 Beekman place, west side, 94.10 feet south of East Fiftieth street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Fiftieth street, south side, 220 feet west of Third avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter Edwards, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100 feet, on East Seventy-first street, north side, 398 feet east of Avenue A.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 20 by 55.6, No. 324 Spring street, south side, 40 feet west of Greenwich street.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, at the Exchange, public auction sale of one lot, 25.2 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, north-west corner of Ninety-sixth street; one lot, same size, on Eleventh avenue, south-west corner of Ninety-seventh street, and a plot of ten full lots, five each on Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets respectively, 100 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By Oliver Bryan, at the Exchange, public auction sale of a house, with fifteen lots, together in size 200 by 194, on One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, north side, between Union and Concord avenues, and four lots, each 25 by 156, on One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street, between Concord avenue and the Boston road, Twenty-third Ward.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. C. Delemare, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Mary street, south side, 200 feet east of Cortland avenue, West Farms. This same sale is noticed to be held at White Plains, under another legal order, Joseph McGuire auctioneer.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Ravenswood, Long Island, Third Ward of Long Island City, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of 180 choice building lots, with five villa residences, the property of the estate of Gen. Gilbert Hopkins, deceased. The lots are all well located, and situate respectively on Park place, Webster, Vernon, Eli, Washington, Freeman, and Hopkins avenues, the Boulevard, formerly Warren street, and on Hamilton, Hancock, and Sherman streets, all near Ravenswood Park. Excursion steamer from Fulton slip, Pier No. 22 East River, at 12 M. Tickets at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row.

Wednesday, July 1.

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of five four-story brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 305 feet east of Fourth av. Also, similar sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.11 by 80, on First avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first street, and a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, 118.9 feet east of First avenue. Also, in Brooklyn, at the Court-house, at 12 M., similar sale, Isaac L. Miller, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Fifth street, west side, 122 feet north of North Third street, Williamsburg.

By Daniel M. Seaman, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a plot of six lots, each 25 by 100.11, three of the same being on West Ninety-sixth street, north side, and three on West Ninety-seventh street, south side, 225 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.7 by 101.10 by 23.9 by 99, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, between Fletcher street and Burling slip.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 27 by 100 by 25 by 10.11 by 55 by 10.11 by 3 by 100, on East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, north side, 73 feet west of First avenue. Also, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas A. Rogers, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Tenth avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first street.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Metuchin, N. J., on the line of the New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad, on the premises at 12 M., public auction sale of an attractive residence, with plot 120 by 390, and 220 desirable building lots located on Wilmer place, Grove, Blair, Jonesdale, and Woodbridge avenues, Barnstable, Henry, and Stockton streets. Special train from foot of Courtlandt street via ferry at 11 A. M. Passes at auctioneers' office, No. 6 Pine street.

By Blackwell & Utley and Lewis E. Wood, at Jersey City, on the property, at 1 o'clock, Sheriff's sale of twenty-six valuable building lots, situate on Monticello and Fairview avenue, Jersey City—a choice property.

Thursday, July 2.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100, on Tenth avenue, east side, 25.5 feet south of Sixty-eighth street. Also, similar sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of a plot, 50 by about 170, on Hawthorn street, east side, 175 feet north of Vermilyea avenue, and one plot, 100 by 100, on Vermilyea avenue, south-east corner of Hawthorn street, Dyckman tract. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the following lots, located in Melrose, Twenty-third Ward: Elton street, south side, 210 feet west of the Boston road, one lot, 25 by 114.2; Fourth street, north side, 100 feet east of Washington avenue, one lot, 34 by 75; and Fulton avenue, south-east side, 322 feet north-east of Fifth street, one lot, 30 by about 95.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 16.8 by 100.5, on East Forty-third street, south side, 300 feet east of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, A. DeWitt Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 92, on East Sixteenth street, north side, 113 feet east of Avenue B.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Samuel Cardwell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, north side, 180 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, public auction sale of the leasehold premises Nos. 541 and 543 West Twenty-second street, north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh avenue, embracing two lots, each 25 by 98.9, with a two-story brick house 22 by 35, and a large frame-building on same. Term of lease, twelve years, with twenty-one years renewal; ground rent per annum, $200 per lot.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Yonkers, Westchester County, on the ground, at 12 M., public auction sale of 500 finely located lots in Shonnard's subdivision of the City, on Nepperhan, Orchard, and Vineyard avenues, and the slope of Saw-mill River Valley, the streets through the tract being already opened and graded. Special train from Forty-second Street Depot, Hudson River Railroad, at 10:15 A. M. Tickets and maps of property at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park Row.

By Wood, Brady & Todd, at Prospect Hill, near Great Neck, Long Island, on the premises, at 1:30 P. M., public auction sale of sixty-four choice building plots, containing from three to six City lots each; distant only one hour from this City, and accessible by both rail and steam-boat. Special train via ferry from Hunter's Point, at 11:30 o'clock. Tickets at auctioneer's office, No. 9 Pine street.

Friday, July 3.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. M. Stevens, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Concord street, south-west side, 25 feet north-west of Morris avenue, Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward.

By ——, auctioneer, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Isaac V. French, Esq., Referee, of two houses with lots, each 20 by 75, on Second avenue, east side, 20.10 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth street.

This sale will close the week's business.

EXCHANGE SALE, SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

NEW-YORK.

By Blackwell & Utley.

1 plot, Evelyn place, n. w. corner of Grand avenue, West Farms, 24th Ward, 125x100...... $2,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, June 26.

Mary st., n. s., 445 ft. w. of Washington av., 25x100, Melrose South	$1,000
16th st., No. 427, n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x92	28,000
Same property	28,500
22d st., n. s., 164.9 ft. e. of 6th av., 23.3x98.9	32,000
28th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x98.9	11,000
43d st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 2d av., 17x100.5; 43d st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.5	32,000
95th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 11th av., 125x100.8; 96th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 11th av., 150x100.8	43,725
113th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 4th av., 50x100, gore off s. e. corner, rear	6,000
121st st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.11	9,500
Lexington av., e. s., 44 ft. n. of 34th st., 21x80	31,500
5th av., w. s., 33 ft. s. of 40th st., 32.9x110	47,335
Same property	110,000
5th av., e. s., 75.11 ft. s. of 97th st., 25x100	108
7th av., n. e. corner 41st st., 19.1x76.6; 41st st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 7th av., 31.2x14.1	50,000
7th av., widened, w. s., 59.10 ft. s. of 127th st., 19.10x80	26,250
11th av., e. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 51st st., 50.2x100; Madison av., n. e. corner 42d st., 100.5x164.7; Madison av., e. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 42d st., 13x100; 43d st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison av., 40x100.5	350,000
11th av., n. w. corner 55th st., 25.5x100	7,500

Leases Recorded.

Park row, No. 19, front basement, 4 years, per year	$1,500
Reade st., s. w. corner Hudson st., runs w. 22 ft., thence s. 75 ft., thence e. 25 ft., thence n. 60.1 ft., thence e. 0.8 ft. to Hudson st., thence n. 77.4 ft., 21 years, per year	900
29th st., No. 142 West, 5 years, per year	1,440

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—VALUABLE DOCK property on the North River with water rights; a whole block west of 11th av., 58th and 59th sts.; about seventy-eight lots, adjoining the Central Railroad Depot and Grain Elevator; improvements; prefer to lease for a term of years.
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

NO. 614 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—A SUPERBLY-finished high-stoop stone dwelling, with beautiful dining-room extension, for sale low, furnished or unfurnished. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER and timber, three tenement-houses, two corners; well rented, and in an improving neighborhood. Inquire of J. W. CLARKE, Box No. 3,288.

A CARPENTER OUT OF EMPLOYMENT would like to make an engagement with parties who intend having repairing and jobbing over, in their houses and buildings; terms easy; satisfactory references given. Address GOOD MECHANIC, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT PIERMONT.—FOR SALE OR RENT, WITHIN ten minutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by George A. Jones, consisting of twenty-two acres, fine house, stable, ice-house; magnificent view of the Hudson both north and south as far as the eye can reach; the new Grand Boulevard runs directly to the place; will be sold at a bargain or rented; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or J. H. MALLORY, Nyack.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW FOR CASH, A SMALL but delightful place on the Shrewsbury River, New-Jersey; communication by rail and steam-boat four times a day; splendid view of ocean and river; fine bathing, fishing, and boating; genuine Shrewsbury oysters right by the door; soft crabs in abundance; house neat, well laid out, and in good order; shade, garden, &c. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

YONKERS.—PALISADE AV., 100X436; MANSION containing sixteen rooms; hot and cold water, with every convenience; stable, out-houses, lawn, and garden, all in perfect order; only forty-five minutes from City Hall, via Hudson River Railroad; will be sold at a low price, and terms made to suit purchaser. Address Box No. 95 Station A.

FOR SALE—ON LINE OF CENTRAL RAILROAD of New-Jersey, at Elizabeth, N. J., Mansard-roof house at a great sacrifice; twelve rooms, large lot, desirably located; taxes and assessments paid; price, $6,600, worth $7,500; easy terms. Address Post Office Box No. 1,873.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to
A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

AT MORRISTOWN.—FOR SALE, A VERY COMPLETE country seat; a large modern house, water, gas, &c., with about five acres beautifully laid out, abundantly fruited; near depot. Will be offered for a few days only. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—HOUSE ELEVEN rooms; fine stable, out-buildings, large lot; fruit and shade; four minutes walk from depot; $5,000.
J. C. FREEMAN, No. 131 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FLUSHING LOTS.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITIES FOR OWNING A HOME

AND INVESTING IN CHOICE LOTS

UPON REMARKABLY EASY TERMS.

No place of its size in the United States presents the attractions and inducements offered at Flushing. It is the nearest suburban city to New-York—only six miles from Hunter's Point; fare ten cents in palatial cars; 120 trains; seven depots; fifty minutes from New-York City Hall by James Slip Ferry, and thirty minutes by Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; commutation for cars and ferry but $68 per year; ten churches; splendid school-houses; gas-lighted and sewered; sidewalks flagged and shaded by trees of fine growth; most elegant shrubbery surrounding nearly every residence; fine boating, fishing, and driving; it has no equal.

Practically nearer than either Yorkville or Harlem, with quick transit already, with a large population, many engaged in business in this City; possessing intelligence, wealth, and enterprise, this young city is bound to become great and prosperous. Lots can now be had for residences from $600 to $800, and the best for business purposes, from $1,000 to $5,000.

Monthly installments received from purchasers, or twenty per cent. down; forty per cent. in five years, and forty per cent. in ten years. Warranty deeds, maps, and free tickets on application at
B. W. HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters,
No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.,
or opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—AT THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANTVILLE, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, 31 miles from the City, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street; 4¾ acres of land; plenty of fruit; house double, two-story frame; 12 rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York; or of SAMUEL FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row, New-York; Furniture, Merchandise, &c., No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.

180 Splendid Lots

AND FIVE DWELLING-HOUSES,
COURT END OF LONG ISLAND,
IN THE EXCLUSIVE, RECHERCHE, AND HITHERTO UNATTAINABLE FAUBOURG,

RAVENSWOOD,

THIRD WARD OF LONG ISLAND CITY,
AT AUCTION, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE PREMISES,

Tuesday, June 30, 1874,

By positive and peremptory order of Rev. J. H. HOPKINS, being lately the property of Gen. Gilbert Hopkins, deceased. Sale absolute. Title perfect. Terms most liberal.

Free excursion on the river. Musical recitations by the Seventh Regiment Band. Fête Champêtre by Weeks. Improvisations by Prof. Harrison.

Steam-boat will leave Fulton slip at 12 o'clock noon, sharp; will stop at Saw Mill Dock, Greenpoint, and Grand and 9th sts., for passengers. For free tickets apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

SUMMER FESTIVAL AND AUCTION MATINEE.

THURSDAY, JULY 2,
on the premises, on arrival of special train from New-York,

500 Handsome Lots,

BY ORDER OF FREDERICK SHONNARD, ESQ., IN THE ARTISANS' PARADISE,

YONKERS

This fine property has been splendidly developed by the owner. Streets and avenues are all graded, and every lot is ready for use. No limits. Unheard-of terms. Seventy-five per cent. for three years, fifty per cent. for ten years. All usual auction hospitalities. Take special train Hudson River Railroad, Forty-second Street Depot, at 10:15 o'clock A. M. on morning of sale. For complimentary cards, maps, and information apply to
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES,
NO. 35 WALL ST.
and
NOS. 13 AND 15 BROAD ST.
ALSO THE BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS,
NOS. 113, 115, 117, 119, AND 121 CLINTON PLACE,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 30,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Executors of
WM. P. FURNISS, DECEASED,
and in pursuance of a decree
OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The premises on Wall and Broad sts. are occupied as offices, and being near the STOCK EXCHANGE, DREXEL BUILDING, and MECHANICS' and other banks, are very desirable for Insurance Companies, Bankers, and Brokers.

75 per cent. may remain on
BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF THIRTY-FIVE VALUABLE LOTS on
GRAND BROADWAY BOULEVARD, RIVERSIDE PARK AND DRIVE, AND 104TH ST.,
AND WATER LOTS ON HUDSON RIVER.

Also HOUSE AND LOT No. 48 WEST 9TH ST., to be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, JUNE 30,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under the direction of the undersigned Trustees of LEON FURNISS.
SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN,
JACOB D. VERMILYE.
Trustees under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

WOOD, BRADY & TODD, Auctioneers.

CHOICE VILLA PLOTS

ON PROSPECT HILL, NEAR

GREAT NECK, L. I.,

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES

AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY, July 2, 1874, at 1:30 P. M.

These lots are near the new M. E. Church, recently donated and endowed by Mr. J. S. Spinney, are beautifully located, command some of the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. The Palisades on the Hudson can be seen their entire length. The view of Manhasset and Little Neck Bays, Long Island Sound, and the intervening country are very fine. The cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City can be distinctly seen. The railroad facilities and the continued growth of the surrounding country insure to any person investing in these lots a constant increase in values.

Distant one hour from New-York; twenty minutes' drive of Great Neck steam-boat landing.

Many prominent bankers, merchants, and lawyers reside in the vicinity of this property, thus making it a most desirable locality for pleasant suburban homes.

Terms liberal.

A special express train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:30 A. M. on the day of sale. For maps, description of property, and further particulars call at the office of
WOOD, BRADY & TODD,
No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.
Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.
Furniture and Merchandise, No. 37 Nassau st., N. Y., and Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

MONDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock,
At Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
Executor's sale of property of H. G. Law, deceased, consisting of valuable brick buildings, &c., on Broadway, Nos. 377, 379, and 393, and lot on South Fifth st. Also vacant lots in 8th, 18th, and 19th Wards, situate on Keap and Hooper sts., 19th Ward; 8th av. and 45th st., in 8th Ward; Madison, Chestnut, Elm, and Palmetto sts., and Covert, St. Nicholas, and Wyckoff avs. All Brooklyn property, and sold at Brooklyn Exchange. Maps and full particulars at office of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1874,
At 2:30 P. M. on the premises,
BLACKWELL, UTLEY & RIKER
Will positively sell the
NEW THREE-STORY FRENCH-ROOF HOUSE,
beautifully located on Locust st.,
CORONA,
Formerly West Flushing.
Further particulars and passes by train leaving Hunter's Point at 2 P. M., can be had of auctioneers, BLACKWELL & UTLEY, 93 Liberty st., N. Y., or of owner, J. FISCHER, 96 Cannon st., N. Y.; A. P. RIKER, Whitestone and Woodside.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN WILL SELL AT auction, TUESDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the twelve
VALUABLE LOTS
on 96th and 97th sts. and 11th av., near
RIVERSIDE PARK.
For maps apply to Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

600 LOTS AT AUCTION.—MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Hawthorn Park, on the Erie Railway, one mile north of the City of Paterson; location beautiful; come and see; sale positive; trains on the Erie and Midland running all day; last train leaves foot of Chambers st., New-York, at 1:45 P. M., arriving on the ground in time for the sale; terms very easy. For particulars inquire of W. J. CLEMENT, Auctioneer, No. 296 Main st., or of J. W. BERRY, No. 126 Market st., Paterson, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine st., New-York, will sell at auction at

METUCHIN, N. J.,

One hour and ten minutes from New-York by the Pennsylvania Railroad, on

WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1874,

at 12 M., on the premises, 220 valuable lots, handsomely located on an elevation commanding extensive views, directly in the centre of the town, having fine improvements on every side; also, an attractive residence, with lot 120x390; contains ten rooms, with every modern improvement, and ready for immediate occupancy. Metuchin is the highest point of land between New-York and Philadelphia on the New-Jersey division of the Pennsylvania Railroad; seventeen trains daily. The town has a population of 3,000, there being 200 yearly commuters; five churches, numerous academies, stores and schools. Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Luncheon before the sale. Special train will leave foot Cortland st. at 11 A. M., stopping at Newark, Elizabeth, and Rahway. C. C. CAMPBELL, Real Estate Agent, Metuchin, N. J. For maps, railroad passes, and full particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The executors of John P. De Wint will sell at public auction on the 23d of July, at 11 A. M., at the Five Corners, Fishkill Landing, about 260 acres of land lying on the east bank of the Hudson and on either side of the Stony Kill Road, at Fishkill Landing, together with five dwellings, barns, &c. For particulars and map of property, apply to the executors, WM. S. VERPLANCK, JAMES MACKIN, J. DE WINT HOOK, Fishkill, on Hudson, or No. 490 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

NOS. 541 AND 543 WEST 22D ST.—LEASEhold property at auction by Richard V. Harnett, THURSDAY, July 2, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—SACRIFICE, $75 MONTHLY, FURnished cottage on bank of Hudson; lovely view; eleven rooms, gas, modern conveniences; fine garden, shade-trees; thirty minutes from City; part rent taken in board if desired. Inquire at No. 125 West 42d st.

TO RENT, CHEAP—AT DARIEN, CONN., NEAR station, in first-class neighborhood; house eight rooms and large garden. Also, furnished house at Norwalk for three months. MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

A COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, with all modern improvements, centrally located in a good neighborhood, will be rented at a low price, to private family only; possession immediate. Address F. S. W., Box No. 446 Post Office.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 49th st., near 5th av., cheap. D. MORGAN, No. 139 East 53d st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN LANE. APPLY to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOODLY NUMBER OF GERMAN GIRLS, and other capable, reliable servants, of all nations, for City or country, can be seen daily at the large Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell.—Competent and reliable servants; highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S GRAND CENTRAL Employment Office, for first-class help of all nationalities, City, country, and hotels supplied. No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist in the care of children in a private family; no objections to the country; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 131 East 21st st., opposite Gramercy Park.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A YOUNG French girl, tidy and genteel; willing to work; is a good chamber-maid, and also fond of children; would go in the country; speaks English; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very tidy young girl who will be generally useful in a family in any capacity; thoroughly understands her work in all branches; will give best references from all former employers. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR parlor maid.—By an English Protestant young woman; is a thorough chamber-maid and waitress; also, a good parlor-maid; can furnish excellent reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A German girl; can take care of children, do sewing, &c.; City or country; is very neat; capable of any kind of work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WASHER AND IRONER —By a very neat young girl, who can do fluting, &c.; will go in the country, if desired; will give excellent recommendations from former employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored woman as chamber-maid to go into the country; best of City reference can be given. Call or address M. Burnett, No. 153 West 31st st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and to do fine washing, or would take care of or travel with an invalid; best City reference. Apply at No. 391 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young German woman as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and do fine washing; best references. Apply at No. 391 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR TO take care of children; no objection to go in the country. Apply at present employer's, 39 West 39th st.

CHAMBER-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamber-work or take care of children. Call at or address No. 256 West 31st st., in the tailor store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as first-class cook; is thoroughly competent to take charge of the kitchen; can send up plain or in courses; is a nice dessert cook, and would engage by the day, week, or permanently; has lived with first families in the City; first-class references. Call at No. 35 King st., in the rear, two stairs up.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS; GOOD COOK AND excellent washer and ironer; one as chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-work, (or do the work between them;) City or country; have suitable references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; she is a thorough cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, and all other cooking; gets up nice dishes; excellent baker; very best City references; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, INdustrious girl as cook and laundress, or general servant, in City or country; will be found willing, economical, and respectful; a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO THORoughly understands all sorts of cooking, baking, and preserving; has three years' references; wages $30; can take care of her own kitchen. Call at or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-work and Waiting.—In City or country, by a mother and daughter who are willing to do the whole work of a family between them; both understand their work well in every branch; will give best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; can do all kinds of French, German, and English Cooking; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Inquire for T. at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A VERY TIDY YOUNG WOMAN WHO understands her work thoroughly in all branches; can do the finest cooking for a family in the country; makes fine bread, biscuits, soups, &c.; will be well recommended by all former employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. —By a capable, tidy, willing woman, for City or country; is used to care of milk, butter, &c., if required; has good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; is a good bread and biscuit baker, pies, &c.; good reference. Call for two days at No. 146 East 39th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT, AS plain cook, and to assist in washing; no objection to the country. Call to-day at present employer's, No. 24 West 33d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch Protestant woman who understands her work well and will go in City or country; will be generally useful in a family in any capacity. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH WOMAN AS cook, or will cook, wash, and iron in a good family; is thoroughly qualified to fill either branch; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 323 West 17th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A THOROUGH good cook, washer, and ironer, for City and country, by an excellent colored woman, with recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; unexceptionable city references; city or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking; has unexceptional City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—OR TO DO HOUSE-work in private family in the country, by a neat, tidy, competent girl, with good reference; does dairy work. Call at No. 69 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing, or will do general house-work in a small private family; best references. Apply at No. 391 8th av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A very well recommended German girl; eighteen months' references; City or country; Inquire at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS HELP, male and female, for City and country, French, German, English, for private or Summer hotels, can be supplied at No. 621 6th av., near 36th st. S. P. JACQUIN.

GOVERNESS OR LADY'S COMPANION.—No objection to country, or to take charge of children. Can teach English and French; good references. Address Miss O. Sullivan, No. 891 Broadway.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for any capacity, at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, at No. 543 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE and refinement; fond of children; good seamstress; understands music; country preferred. Address Mrs. S., Station D.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT young Protestant girl, who can do plain family cooking, nice washing and ironing, and is willing to be generally useful in any capacity; a home at $10 per month; will be recommended; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH girl, with good reference; can cook, wash, and iron; a steady place for general house-work; makes bread; is a good washer and ironer; willing to go to the country; understands milk. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young girl, who will be useful in any capacity, in a family; is a very excellent washer and ironer and a good plain cook; will be recommended for honesty, industry, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELSH YOUNG WOMAN, for City or country; is of a good disposition, kind with children; has good references. Is at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY respectable young woman, with her child, to do general house-work; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE GERman girl for house-work, or would cook, wash, and iron; has good references; for City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By A Swedish young woman, very highly respectable and recommended; honest, sober, very neat, kind and obliging; excellent seamstress, cutter, fitter, operator, and dressmaker, hairdresser, &c.; is a thorough seamstress; country or city. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—A MOST VALUABLE GIRL CAN be secured as maid, by calling Monday at No. 10 West 49th st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS three years' city reference from last place; she flutes, puffs, polishes, and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style. Apply for L. W., at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, OR FINE Washing.—By a neat, respectable, and industrious young woman, as laundress and chamber-maid; is competent in that capacity; honest, sober, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl, as first-class laundress and chamber-maid, or as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; has best of City references. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, very respectable, and excellent laundress; country preferred; French fluting, box pleating, and all kinds of fine work; very best testimonials. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS FIRST-class laundress; is thoroughly competent in all branches; many years' practice. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, families' and gentlemen's washing to do at her house; linens, &c., done in superior style. Mrs. J. W. Brown, No. 106 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, understanding thoroughly her business; good City references. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,
all nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 west 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED, 1852.)

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, POSITION AS nurse and attendant on invalid lady or child, or resident attendant in office practice; references. Only first-class physicians and their patients address "Care," Box No. 52 Astoria, Long Island, or apply at No. 64 Irving place.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; THOROUGHly experienced nurse for young or growing children; very best testimonials for capability and attention; kind, obliging, sober, honest, &c. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS NURSE; understands the care of an infant from birth, or of growing children; can sew; is tidy; has best City references; lady to be seen; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL AS INfant's nurse or for growing children; speaks good English; two years' reference from last place. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WHO IS very kind and attentive to children; will be useful in a family; can do washing and ironing if required, or plain sewing; will furnish good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMan, who has several years' experience as infant's nurse; fully competent to bring up an infant from its birth, or would take care of an invalid; best City reference. Apply at No. 63 West 24th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable young English Protestant girl as nurse and chamber-maid; is willing to make herself useful; country preferred. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERman girl, for City or country; of good parents, and a desirable, useful girl for any family's work. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A REGULAR NURSE FOR EITHER infant or grown children; has all required experience and good City references. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, baby two months, as wet nurse. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hansen's, 204 6th st., near Bowery.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class seamstress; cuts and fits; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can furnish the best of reference; no objection to do chamber-work; City or country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress and dress-maker; will go out by the day or week, or will take a permanent situation; no objection to country; first-class operator; good cutter and fitter of ladies' dresses; first-class City references. Call or address for two days at No. 694 2d av., in bakery.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH, in private families; is a first-class operator and good dress-maker; has long experience in the best families; all satisfaction given. Call or address at No. 225 East 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress, to go out by the day, week, or month; can furnish her own machine; good reference. Apply at No. 249 West 41st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS TAILORESS TO cut and fit her own work, goes out by the day, would like to go in the country. Call this week at No. 57 East 24th st.

SERVANT.—BY A VERY CAPABLE, OBLIGING Swede girl as general servant; has good references from her last place for good plain cook or laundress; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., over shoe store.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WELL-recommended young woman; excellent waitress; will do chamber-work and waiting, or as chamber-maid and make herself useful; very neat, kind, obliging, sober, and honest; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—A lady leaving town, wishes a place for a neat, obliging young girl, who is an excellent waitress, and would assist in chamber-work or wait on growing children; town or country. Apply at present employer's, No. 7 Winthrop place.

WAITRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; City or country. Call at No. 536 Madison av., between 54th and 55th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR HER WAITRESS, whom she can highly recommend as a first-class waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; City or country. Apply at No. 536 Madison av., between 54th and 55th sts.

WANTED—BY A LADY TEACHER, JUST HAVING vacation, a position to travel with a family as companion, or to instruct children; willing to make herself useful; either City or country; best reference given. Address F. B. C., *Times* Office.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; has four years' best City references from last employer. Call or address R. A., No. 644 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; is a sober, industrious young man, single; safe, accustomed City driver; first-class groom; thoroughly understands care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; will make himself useful. Address Wells, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TEMPERATE single young man, who can drive, either in City or country; is a good groom and a good hand to keep carriages and harness in order; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; is a good groom and a careful driver; would go to the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 45 West 30th st., in the feed store; or address W. S.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, of sober, industrious habits; is an experienced horseman and reliable driver; is willing and obliging; six years' reference. Address P. S. Brewster, No. 147 5th av., for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman and groom; will make himself useful; has no objection to the country; has first-class reference from his last places. Address P. P., No. 208 East 45th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, ANXIOUS FOR his coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and will do it. I have sold my turnout, which is the cause of parting. Address No. 16 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; can give seven years' best reference from last place. Call at No. 28 East 42d st.

FARMER—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A MIDdle-aged aged Frenchman and wife, no children; man can do farm-work, gardening, milk, care horses and cattle, &c.; wife to cook, wash, and iron, do up-stairs' work, make butter, &c.; both strong and healthy and brought up to farm duties; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, WHO has been several years in the country, as farmer; can take the entire charge of a dairy or produce farm; not afraid of work; good references given. Address JOHN VALLEY, Great Neck, Queens County, L. I.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; IS A good gardener and florist; understands green-houses and graperies, both hot and cold; has the very best testimonials. Address Gardener, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; will make himself useful; five years' City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, AGED twenty-four years, lately arrived; is a good groom and capable of handling and training young horses; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A man and wife, aged 33 years; no children; man can take care of horses, drive, milk, care cattle, do gardening, and all kinds of farm work; wife can cook, wash, iron, make butter, do up-stairs work, &c.; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG man; understands care of silver, getting up all kinds of salads; lived in the best first-class families; best testimonials; willing to make himself useful; honest, sober, fine appearance. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 307 4th av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter in a private family or hotel, who is expert at his duties in every respect, and has many years' unexceptionable references from first-class families; speaks English perfectly. Address J. J., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE WITH TWO YEARS' City references; is a thorough waiter; willing and obliging; speaks English, French, and German; will come for small wages and be useful. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, PROTestant, in a private family; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 302 West 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BELGIAN WAITer; City or country; very best references. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

WANTED.—A SITUATION FOR A BOY FIFTEEN years old, only two months in the country, to learn the machinist trade; can work a little at the turning-lathe. Particulars at No. 238 East 46th st., in store.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SUBSCRIPTION canvasser; also, an advertisement canvasser, on a well-established daily commercial paper. Address with references, Post Office Box No. 3,906.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS, WHO will bring unexceptionable references. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock at No. 37 West 19th st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Louise Livingston Hunt, one of the executors of said estate, at her residence at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 2d day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.

LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT, MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD, CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, ARTHUR LEARY, CARLETON HUNT,	Executors.

mh2-1aw6mM PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Surrogate of the County of Fulton, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. KENNEDY, late of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 11 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July, 1874.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1873.
d29-1aw6mM* HARVEY KENNEDY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. WAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 247 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874. JOHN SMITH RICE,
mh2-1aw6mM* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874. WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.
je15-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
ja19-1aw6mM FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARIA MERRIAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anna Maria Merriam, deceased.
mh2-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.
ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anthony Jones, deceased. mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of James N. Wells, No. 191 Ninth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874.
mh23-1aw6mM* WM. T. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. SUAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 18 South William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of April, 1874. HENRY F. SUAU, Executor.
ap13-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Tremain & Tyler, his attorneys, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874.
ap6-1aw6mM FRANCIS LELAND, Executor.

INSTRUCTION.

KINDERGARTEN.

Miss HAINES and Mlle. De JANON respectfully announce that they will continue, under skillful teachers, their Kindergarten at No. 7 Gramercy Park.

All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park for Oct. 1, 1874.

MADAME C. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, 171st st. and Kingsbridge road, former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq. The school will remain open during vacation, and the pupils will receive instruction during certain hours of the day. Terms moderate. V. PREVOST, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

A LADY WHO HAS FOR SOME YEARS been at the head of a department in a large school in New-York City, proposes to take four young children for board and instruction, at her home, in one of the most beautiful towns near to the City. Address F. S. H., Box No. 78 Flushing, Long Island.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college, scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & PLACK, Associate Principals.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE.—SUMMER School near Central Park for Southern children or young ladies desiring to enter advanced classes in Autumn. Private lessons in Art, Literature, Elocution. One family received. Rooms cool, quiet, elegant. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

PHONOGRAPHY COLLEGE, 23D ST., CORner 6th av.; private lessons. Reference: James E. Munson, author, No. 34 Park row.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TO CLOSE THE SEASON

WE ARE SELLING OUR ENTIRE SPRING IMPORTATION OF LACES AND TRIMMINGS SO MUCH BELOW USUAL RATES THAT SPLENDID

BARGAINS ARE SECURED

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY.

Bennett Williams,

NO. 811 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.,
Previous to stock taking, offers,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, SACQUES, SPANISH LACE SCARFS,
BLACK-THREAD, GUIPURE, YAK, BEADED, AND SPANISH LACES,
REAL POINT, VALENCIENNES, CLUNY LACES, RUFFLINGS, BOWS, JABOTS, CAPES, &c.
1,000 TRAVELING SETS, 75c., AND $1, WORTH FROM $2 TO $5.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, ECRU NETS AND LACES TO MATCH,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH ON INSTALLMENTS, OR TO RENT.—First-class new 7 and 7⅓ octave, rosewood, agraffe piano-fortes, latest improvements and fully guaranteed; beautiful rosewood piano and stool, (sacrifice;) also parlor organ.
GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap; also on easy monthly payments.

A GREAT OFFER.—TWENTY SECOND-HAND Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons on instalments, $5 cash and $1 weekly until paid.
HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—TWO 7 AND 7⅓ OCtave Pianos, all modern improvements, by first-class makers, not used six months, for $200 and $210 cash at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—HENRY DREHER & SON, Auctioneers Office No. 23 2d av., sell
THIS DAY, JUNE 29, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
45th st., near 1st av., by virtue of several chattels' mortgages, entire Machinery, Tools, Fixtures and Stock of a Lager Beer Brewery, (Wannemacher's,) Steam Engine, Horses, Wagon, &c., &c. Positive in lots.
By order of HENRY DREHER,
Attorney for mortgagee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (MONday,) June 29, at 12 o'clock, within their store, 2,500 boxes Oranges, 3,900 boxes Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Dorian. Can be seen on Pier No. 20 North River.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE FIRST MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court, the subscriber, as Receiver in above action, will sell (entirely for cash) at public auction at the Auction Sale-room of Wm. Anderson, No. 11 College place, New-York City, on the 1st day of July next, at 12 o'clock at noon, the following promissory notes and book debts, namely: Notes of P. Heckel for $250; A. Weigard, $100; G. Shotler, $100; C. Struck, $100; same, $13; C. Stucker, $50; N. Stiebung, $100; same, $2 50; same, $14 81; E. Burger, $75; F. Ruesteller, $100; A. Spero, $60 30; Baron & Spiegel, $24 20; same, $24 20; Black & Chase, $269 80; same, $257 65; J. F. Honlozer, $300; C. Long, $93; P. J. Gorman, $30; G. Reynolds, $3; N. Wagner, $11 80; L. Lert, $18 34; J. McDonald, $13 50; N. Oppenheimer, $53 10; T. Stucker, $12 25; F. Bannunth, $16 75; — Korberger, $14; A. Opetz, $45; G. Sauer, $14; F. Reib, $23 30; T. Stucker, $17 25; C. Nesselbrandt, $20 50; C. Krick, $19 50. Book Debts—P. Wagner, $3; F. Solomon, 60c.; J. F. Honloger, $154 60; F. O'Neil, $3 60; J. E. Mandeville, $244 90; S. Lerser, $60 80; J. Weill, $159 25; J. Lunhardt, $3 50; N. Oppenheimer, $7 95; same, $47 98; E. Benger, $2 75; A. Schessler, $6 50; S. Kelly, $4 75; N. Wagner, $58 85; — Leetchinski, $15 30; L. Cohn, $6; A. Stubling, $18 60; M. Klein, $10; J. McDonald, $9 75; G. Sauer, $1 95; C. Moun, $34; J. Mann, $3 25; J. Hermann, $19 75; J. Morton, $206 10; B. Stich, $15 45; Wm. Kohlbeck, $60 10; Nathan Brothers, $1; N. M. Walling, $187 66.
GEORGE S. STUDWELL, Receiver.
SAMUEL H. RANDALL, Attorney for Receiver, No. 239 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP OBERDORFER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Pursuant to an order of the court in the above-entitled matter, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at No. 29 Burling slip, on TUESDAY, June 30, 1874, at 12 M., the property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of dress stands, sewing-machines, dress goods, safe, counters, &c., &c.—Dated New-York City, June 19, 1874.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work at greatly reduced prices. Mantle [illegible] for the trade.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK.
[illegible]sia, Wednesday, July 1 | *Cuba, Wednesday, July 22
[illegible]a, Saturday, July 4 | Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29
[illegible]bria, Wednesday, July 8 | *Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5
[illegible]ia, Wed'day, July 15 | China, Saturday, Aug. 8
[illegible]ia, Saturday, July 18 | Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

[illegible]ANIC....SATURDAY, July 4, at 9 A. M.
[illegible]ANNIC....SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M.
[illegible]TIC....SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.
[illegible]ATIC....SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA....Wednesday, July 8
STATE OF GEORGIA....Wednesday, July 22
STATE OF INDIANA....Wednesday, July 29

and every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

After Saturday, June 13, the steamers of this line will be dispatched every alternate Wednesday until July 22, when regular weekly sailings (every Wednesday) will commence.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN....June 13
PEMBROKE....June 27

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin....$55 currency
Steerage....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

[illegible]ia, Tuesday, June 30 | California, Sat'day, July 11
[illegible]onia, Thurs'y, July 2 | Anglia, Wed'day, July 15
[illegible], Saturday, July 4 | Utopia, Saturday, July 18
[illegible], Wed'day, July 8 | Victoria, Saturday, July 25

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodation. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $30. STEERAGE, $20.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Apply at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, July 4, 8 A. M. | Greece, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Canada, July 11, 2:30 P. M. | The Queen, July 25, 1 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER....Thursday, July 2, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ....Saturday, July 11
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE....Saturday, July 25
LAFAYETTE, RELIARD....Saturday, Aug. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state that there is not one such in the French line.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron screw steam-ships FROM PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. PRICE....June 30, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. [illegible]....July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN....July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE....July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD....Aug. 4, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, June 30.
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, July 14,

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship GRAF BISMARCK, Capt. J. MEYER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship [illegible], Capt. F. HIMBECK, on SATURDAY, July 4, at 2 P. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin....$120
Second cabin....72
Steerage....30

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, July 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, July 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, July 18, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all ports, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

COOK'S AMERICAN TOURIST TICKETS.—Messrs. Cook, Son & Jenkins, No. 261 Broadway, New-York, desire to announce that they have arranged for the benefit of American and European tourists upward of 1,200 American tours, all at reduced rates, [illegible] of many of them new and novel, [illegible] the most important sections of the United States and Canada.

They have also arranged for America their system of [illegible] coupons, which for so many years has been so popular in the Old World.

These coupons, which provide the best accommodations of the hotels on the list, are supplied only to holders of Cook's tourist tickets, are sold at $3 50 per day, and effect a clear saving to the traveler of from 50 cents to $1 per day beside guarding him against [illegible]. Programme showing fares and expenses for each tour sent post free to any address by application.

COOK, SON & JENKINS,
No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Tuesday, July 7.

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, July 18, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLIMA....July 11
ALASKA....July 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24 | From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8 | From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22 | From Yokohama...July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON,
Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship

CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,

for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON,
Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, July 1.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, July 4.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

ATLAS....June 26
CLARIBEL....July 17

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ANDES....June 26
ETNA....July 7

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 24, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 30.
COLUMBUS, Capt. J. B. BAKER, July 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, July 14.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)....July 2
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....July 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)....July 16
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)....July 18

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS,

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 23d....2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 23d....9:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 24th..3:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 24th..10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 25th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 25th...6:00 A. M.
Friday, 26th....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 26th....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 27th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th...6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th....8:00 A. M.	Monday, 29th....3:00 P. M.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 26th....12:00 M.	Friday, 26th....5:00 P. M.
Saturday, 27th...1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th...5:30 P. M.
Sunday, 28th....7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 28th....3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 28th....6:30 P. M.	Monday, 29th....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 29th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 29th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th....3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 30th....7:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE.—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring st. Pier, Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st., on and after the 15th, returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus—the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. GEO. B. HULL. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent,
O. C. S. B. Company.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M.

DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Owing to an accident to the machinery of the steamer RHODE ISLAND, the DAY BOAT to BOSTON via Stonington will be temporarily withdrawn. Notice will be given when ready to resume.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Line.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:10 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 30 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

8:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

Of Long Island. After June 1, 1874, trains leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., 8:30 A. M., Mail for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place; 10:30 A. M., Accommodation for Islip, Rockaway Beach, and Hempstead; 1:30 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 4 P. M., Express for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place; 5 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 6 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 7 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, Hempstead, and Rockaway. SUNDAY TRAINS leave Bushwick 9 A. M., Milk, for Islip, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 10 A. M., for Rockaway; 1:30 P. M., Rockaway and Hempstead; 8 P. M., for Babylon. Boats leave Roosevelt st. twenty minutes, and Grand st. fifteen minutes, before starting of trains.

R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1; 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, June 15, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R., } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS, leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDON, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The New Summer Resort,

Woodsburg Pavilion,

WOODSBURG, L. I.

This entirely new, beautiful, and commodious hotel, situated at Woodsburg, two and a half miles from Rockaway, South Side, Long Island, sixteen miles from New-York, having been greatly enlarged and magnificently equipped, is now one of the finest and most complete hotels in the State, and as a family resort cannot be equaled for its accommodations, will be opened June 1.

Those desiring a delightfully cool and pleasant Summer home will find in this house superior attractions, having a view of the ocean for twenty miles, being entirely new and replete with all modern conveniences found in any city hotel, such as gas, water in every room, hot and cold water baths, and steam heat throughout.

Surf and still-water bathing within a few moments' walk. Fine drives, with carriages for guests, fishing and boating on the bay. Location and climate unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. The house will be kept in strictly first-class style. Liberal terms will be offered to those wishing to engage rooms for the season.

Fine stables for private teams attached to the hotel.

The house is accessible by the South-side Railroad of Long Island, also Long Island Railroad via Ocean Point. Trains leave every two hours, arriving at Woodsburg in one hour; South-side Railroad, from Grand and Roosevelt sts.; Long Island Railroad, 34th st. and Peck slip. For time-table see daily papers. Terms—$15 to $18 per week; $3 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.

WEST END HOTEL.

This hotel will open on the 18th of June. Rooms can be engaged at the office of D. M. Hildreth, No. 52 Broadway, New-York; G. G. Presbury, No. 39 Franklin st., Baltimore, or by letter addressed West End Hotel, Long Branch.

Prices for the season will depend upon location and rooms occupied.

Twenty per cent. reduction for the months of June and September.

PRESBURY & HILDRETH,
Proprietors.

RENOVO HOTEL.—A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy Summer resort on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; also located on the west branch of the Susquehannah River, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, with fine trouting streams in the vicinity, will open for boarders June 22; accommodations first-class and charges reasonable; trains leave from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. at 8:30 P. M. and 12 night, arriving at Renovo at 11 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The route to Renovo is one of the most attractive and picturesque Summer trips that can be enjoyed. Excursion tickets at reduced rates for sale at Nos. 526, 435, 271 Broadway, and No. 1 Astor House. For rooms and rates, apply to R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor, Renovo, Clinton County, Penn.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND,

IS NOW OPEN FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS, situated on the Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island, on line of the South Side Railroad; within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York; good yachting, fishing, gunning; also, pleasant drives and well-shaded walks; rooms large and airy; good table at moderate prices. For terms, &c., address

WAINWRIGHT & MURRAY, Proprietors.

N. B.—Good livery attached to hotel.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.

BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

THOMSON HOUSE, AT KANE, PENN., ON THE Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, situated on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,000 feet above the sea, will open for Summer guests, June 22. Trains leave from the foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. at 8:30 P. M. and 10 o'clock night, arriving at Kane at 3:25 P. M. and 9:15 P. M. For rooms and rates, apply to R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor, Kane, McKean County, Penn.

LAUREL HOUSE,

CAUTERSKILL FALLS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

This celebrated resort is now open for guests.

Carriages, and an authorized agent, will be in attendance at the cars and boats, Catskill.

J. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

THE NEW UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

This thoroughly built and richly furnished house with all the modern improvements and accommodations for over twelve hundred guests, will be opened on the 20th of June. Orders for rooms will receive prompt attention.

AINSWORTH, TOMPKINS, PERRY & CO.

GRANDVIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Delightfully situated on the Watnong Mountain, twenty minutes' drive from depot; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling. A suite of rooms and a new cottage, with board in hotel or private table. Particulars at No. 45 5th av.

SHELTER ISLAND

GROVE ASSOCIATION HOTEL.

Capt. B. COLE, D. P. HORTEN. Long Island Railroad trains leave James slip daily at 7:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and Thirty-fourth Street Ferry fifteen minutes later. Also steamer W. W. Colt, Wall Street Ferry, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 P. M.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

SHELTER ISLAND PARK.

(Opposite Greenport, Long Island.)

MANHANSET HOUSE.

This new and elegant hotel will be opened July 1, and offers accommodations and attractions superior to any hotel on the coast.

FRED. H. GOULD, Proprietor.

THE SEA-BREEZE HOUSE,

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.,

IS AGAIN OPEN FOR SUMMER BOARDERS.

For full particulars, address

BOX NO. 13, West Tisbury,
Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., is now open for the season of 1874. Its location is central, its rooms large and pleasant, and table unsurpassed. No bar, no liquors. Board $17 50 to $21 per week.

ADAMS & MANN, Proprietors.

ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND, having changed hands, is now open. Boarders taken for the season or year; prices moderate; near boat landing; reached by four routes from New-York; no bar, being a family hotel; large shady grounds; first-class table; gas, croquet, &c. Take Peck slip boats.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE—NOW OPEN, 1,200 feet elevation; an airy, delightful, quiet location; no bar; 1½ miles stage from Highland Mills; two hours Erie Railroad; any train. Inspect this place before locating families; terms moderate; reference, present guests.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BUTTERFIELD House, Utica, N. Y., always a first-class house, has of late won fresh popularity under the management of C. A. LINSLEY & CO., and that tourists in transitu find there the elegances, style, and comforts of the best metropolitan hotels.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J.—This is one of the most popular Summer resorts in the country; scenery wild and picturesque; remarkably healthy; no mosquitoes; fine lawn and pleasure grounds; all appointments first-class.

P. D. CARRIQUE, Proprietor.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—For pamphlet descriptive of the attractive Summer resorts and boarding places on the Erie Railway within 100 miles of New-York, apply at Erie Offices, Nos. 241, 529, or 957 Broadway.

THE PARRY HOUSE, AT HIGHLAND FALLS, on the bank of the Hudson, one and a half miles from West Point, is now open. Terms, $12 to $18 per week. Address

WILLET PARRY,
Highland Falls, N. Y.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO County, N. Y., will open June 15. Parties desiring circulars, or wishing to engage rooms, will address

D. P. PETERS, Hotel Fenimore.

GRAND HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.

JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

GLEN HOUSE, MILFORD, PIKE COUNTY, Penn., H. H. Palmer, Proprietor.—Desirable rooms, excellent table; all country sports; healthy, picturesque region; terms very moderate.

CLIFF HOUSE, TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON—On high ground overlooking town and river; five minutes from depot, and one hour from New-York; desirable rooms can be secured at moderate rates.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This favorite Summer resort open from June 16 to Oct. 1, 1874.

W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

IRVING HOUSE, (FORMERLY COOPER COTTAGE,) Long Branch, N. J., has been enlarged and refurnished; is now open. Terms reasonable.

GEORGE B. BORTON.

LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON HUDSON.—Board for the Summer.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Proprietor.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE AGAIN doubled in size, opens June 25; scenery unsurpassed. Address ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Paltz, N. Y.

SANDS POINT HOTEL, SANDS POINT, LONG Island, now open. For terms, &c., address G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

TO GET A CHEAP CARRIAGE.

As we are about to confine our attention entirely to our manufactory and to repairing, we offer some 50 carriages at prices that there cannot be any competition. Dealers also invited.

JAMES S. KEAL & CO.,
Broadway, corner 44th st.

THE EXECUTORS OF EDWIN HOYT offer for sale the stock of horses formerly owned by him, and to be seen at his former residence at Astoria, Long Island. This stock includes horses by Hambletonian, Edward Everett, Iron Duke, Messenger, George Wilkes, and Ethan Allen, all raised on the place, and some of them showing great speed.

C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, } Executors.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway, }

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SET OF DOUBLE harness, brass mountings, superior to any imported, suitable for carriage, coupe, or T-cart, and used but a few times; also one light square-box wagon, side bar springs, shifting top, with pole and shafts, good as new.

Apply at private stable, No. 152 West 24th st., or address Box No. 1,086 New-York Post Office.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, in which will be found horse-blankets in all grades, carriage-robes, lap-dusters, linen and Summer-woolen horse-sheets, fly-nets, English saddles and bridles, stirrups, bits, and spurs, riding and driving whips.

W. CLARK'S PATENT HORSE-CLIPPERS, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, LINEN sheets, lap dusters, Summer woolen blankets, in great variety. I make nothing but hand-made harness; a good article at the lowest possible price. Established twenty-five years. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE COUPE horse, very stylish, high action, and fast; 16 hands; bright bay; warranted. Apply at MILLER'S, No. 50 West 10th st.

A.—PHAETONS, COUPES, CLARENCES, Barouches, second-hand, sold low. Seasonable carriages at great reduction before the Fourth of July. HAM'S, No. 10 East 4th st.

A STABLE TO LET—NO. 34 WEST 44TH ST.; five stalls; carriage room. JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY furnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

NO. 350 WEST 21ST ST.—CONVENIENT TO Elevated Railroad depot, Broadway stages, and cars, handsomely furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transient or permanent parties taken; table unexceptionable; terms moderate; references.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or separate, with or without private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; reference required; apartments can be secured for Winter.

NO 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Extra large, cool, handsomely-furnished rooms, second, third, and fourth floors, at extremely low Summer prices; house, location, and table first class; with or without board.

NO. 33 KING ST., BETWEEN MACDOUGAL and Varick.—Second floor front room, with closet rooms, and also third floor front room, with board, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; all improvements.

THE HOUSE NO. 739 BROADWAY HAS been renovated and refurnished, and is now open under the name of the Hoyt House; rooms en suite or singly; Summer prices.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND Central Hotel.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished, for families or single gentlemen, with good board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th Avs.—Good accommodations, with first-class board, for good class people only, $2 and $2 50 per day; table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—HANDSOME, LARGE, airy rooms, with or without board, transiently or permanently; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

A LARGE, COOL, AND VERY PLEASANT room and hall room, with board, at Summer prices; references. Call at No. 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway.

A PARLOR FLOOR, (THREE LARGE ROOMS,) handsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c., with private table, or without board; also single room. No. 36 East 20th st.

NO. 1 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, fronting the most beautiful Park in the City, a desirable Summer residence richly furnished; rooms to let with board.

NO. 99 CLINTON PLACE.—LARGE, AIRY, connecting rooms, nicely furnished, with board, at reduced rates for families or single gentlemen; good references.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, to families or gentlemen, at moderate prices; transient board. No. 41 West 16th st.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 317 WEST—Rooms to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; house and table first class.

NO. 120 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A suite of handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board. References exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT and back rooms, third floor, with board; Summer prices; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TO LET—IN THE PLEASANTEST PART OF Orange, N. J., large airy rooms, with first-class board, within five minutes' walk of depot; house situated upon high ground, with fine lawn and shade; terms reasonable. Address J. P. C., Post Office Box No. 413, Orange, N. J., or City, St. John's Park, Varick st., care of Merchant's Dispatch Transportation Company.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOR BOARDers only, will be taken from July 1, for three months, in a private family, among the mountains in Northern New-Jersey, forty-nine miles from city, on the line of the Midland Railroad. Fine scenery, shade, fruit, &c. Terms, $10 per week. Inquire of A. B. DAVENPORT, office, No. 2, Dime Savings Bank building, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR ELLENVILLE, ONE and a half miles from Midland Railroad Depot, foot Shuangunk Mountain; fine drives and scenery; large airy rooms; farm, 200 acres; plenty of ice; good table and moderate charges. Refers, by permission, to Mr. R. S. Walker, No. 205 Broadway; Jacob Cocks, Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y.

AT GREENWICH, ON THE HARBOR AND NEAR the Sound—First-class board in private house, within five minutes of New-Haven Railroad Station; several elegant rooms at moderate prices. Full particulars on application to D. M. DOUGHTY, No. 79 Chambers st., third floor; or address Post Office Box No. 2 Greenwich, Conn.

OAK GROVE COTTAGES—HIGHLAND FALLS N. Y., forty-eight miles from New-York City, one and a half miles from West Point Military Academy, and a quarter of a mile from Cozzens' West Point Hotel, will be opened to accommodate families desiring board at reasonable terms. Address GOODSELL BROTHERS, Highland Falls, N. Y.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—THREE PLEASant well-furnished rooms, with water conveniences, in a good situation, near Orange Station; can be had for three months from July 1; references given and required. Address F. C. H., Box No. 981 New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN RESIDING on the Hudson River, about twenty miles from the City, would board two or three persons; a very desirable opportunity; no other boarders. Address C. A., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—MORRISTOWN, N. J.; FIRST-class board and very desirable accommodations can be had for a season of eleven weeks from June 25; references given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 367.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ORANGE, BRICK CHURCH Station, near the depot, one large and two small rooms; table first class; one hour from City; twenty trains per day. Inquire in paper warehouse No. 47 Beekman st.

LODER MANSION.

One elegant suite and two single rooms to let, with board, for the season. For particulars address P. B. ROBINSON, Loder Mansion, Rye, Westchester County.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SUMMIT HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J., one hour from city, via Morris and Essex Railroad; mountain air and unsurpassed scenery; a few desirable rooms still vacant. Apply to A. M. MEEKER.

AT BERGEN POINT, THIRTY MINUTES FROM City.—Large, airy rooms and excellent board for gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Particulars at *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BUDD'S LAKE, N. J.—A FEW MORE BOARDers can be taken for the season at Wagner Mansion; mountain air, fishing, beautiful grounds; terms $10 and $12 50. Address Dr. BROWN, No. 125 West 42d st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT STAMFORD, CONN.; A delightful residence on Clark Hill; beautiful grounds, well shaded; fresh vegetables and fruits; one hour from the City. Apply at No. 5 West 42d st.

BOARD MAY BE ENGAGED FOR THE SEAson at Mountain View Farm; high ground, plenty shade, milk, &c. Address MOUNTAIN VIEW, Freehold, Greene County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDson.—Grounds large, well shaded; fine river view. Apply to Mrs. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or JOHN J. ANGEVENE, Bank of the Republic.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD WITHIN thirty miles of the City in a cool, healthy, and beautiful location, near the water; terms moderate. Apply to RICHARD COX, No. 180 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE West Point House, beautifully located, directly on river bank; five minutes' walk below station. Address J. H. CROFT, Box No. 5, Garrison's.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS MAY BE HAD WITH first-class board at Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT ROMAN

HIPPODROME. HIPPODROME.
P. T. BARNUM....Proprietor

AMATEUR ATHLETES.
DAILY at 2 and 8 P. M.

WINDOWS ON ALL SIDES,
WITH
BEAUTIFUL CANVAS CANOPY,
ADMITTING
PERFECT VENTILATION THROUGH THE VAST STRUCTURE.

HURDLE, FLAT, AND JOCKEY RACES,
In which are introduced
FORTY THOROUGHBRED RACERS

that have won renown upon the English turf. Of these brilliant contests in speed the *Herald*, of June 27, says:

"The Hippodrome invites the public to witness the steeple-chases, where gentle women and noble horses risk life and limb for the amusement of the giddy crowd." * * * "It is the favorite sport of men in the prime of life, full of vigor and daring. It demands courage, skill, and powerful horses, and, above all, it demands a fair field with plenty of room."

The grand

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CONTESTS,

in addition to the regular programme, are witnessed afternoon and evening by the most

BRILLIANT AUDIENCES
ever assembled in America.

PROGRAMME FOR MONDAY, JUNE 29,

MATINEE.—Boy's Race, ½ mile—Battoute Leaping—Rope Climbing—Mile Walk.

EVENING.—Hand or Health Lift—Pole Climbing—Mile Run—Bayonet Contest.

GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS,
a spectacular pageant alone costing $50,000.
M'LLE. VICTORIA,
QUEEN OF THE LOFTY WIRE,
at each exhibition using a wire stretched the length of Amphitheatre.

ROMAN CHARIOT RACE,
ROMAN STANDING RACE,
ELEPHANT, CAMEL, PONY,
AND MONKEY RACES,
all given in full both afternoon and evening.

WORLD-RENOWNED MENAGERIE.

Open at 1:30 and 7 P. M. GRAND PROCESSION moves at 2:30 and 8 o'clock.

BOX OFFICE OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. BUFFALO BILL.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.

EVENING AT 8.
The renowned Scout,
WM. F. CODY,
better known as
BUFFALO BILL,
in the new sensation drama of
THE SCOUTS
OF THE PLAINS.

AFTERNOON AT 2.
Production, by request, of the patriotic sensation drama, entitled:
THE BIRTHDAY OF FREEDOM;
Or,
THE DAYS OF 1776!

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.

"Tom Collins," 30 cents; "Veto Galop," Wiegand, 35 cents; "Our Wandering Ships," J. R. Thomas, 40 cents; "Inflation Galop," 35 cents; "Too Late to go to Church," 40 cents; "Summer Corps March," 50 cents; "Ould Hats of '98," 35 cents; "Lohengrin Spindler," 70 cents; "When the Sun has Sunk to Rest," 40 cents; "Lohengrin Kruger," 65 cents; "Old Man's Darling," 40 cents. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; Branch Store, No. 39 Union square.

EXCURSIONS.

JULY 4, 1874.

GRAND EXCURSION.

The world-renowned steamer PROVIDENCE, (of the Fall River Line,) Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will make a grand excursion

SATURDAY, JULY 4,

down New-York Bay, out on the Atlantic Ocean, passing Long Branch, and returning, will run up the Hudson River. Starting from Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray st., at 10 A. M.

Hall's Boston Brass, String and Reed Band and Orchestra have been engaged for the occasion.

TICKETS, $2.

For sale at all hotels and ticket-offices, and on the pier.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SEA CLIFF AND Glen Cove, Landing at Whitestone Each Way.—Sea Cliff House open, with excellent accommodations for 400 guests; superior bathing, boating, and fishing. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot Grand st., East River, New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., 33d st. ten minutes later, afternoon trips up and morning trips down, landing at Mott's dock and Glenwood; returning, leave Sea Cliff at 6:45 A. M. and 3 P. M. Time between New-York and Sea Cliff, one and three-quarter hours. Large discount to Sabbath-school and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

A GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to Newburg and Poughkeepsie, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall. The magnificent steam-boat WM. COOK will leave Peck slip, Pier No. 27 East River, at 7:15 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 7:45; Montague st., Brooklyn, 8; Christopher st., 8:15; 24th st., North River, 8:30, SATURDAY, July 4. The promenade and dance music by the Continental Band. Fare to Poughkeepsie and return, $1 50; to Newburg and return, $1. Tickets at Brentano's, No. 33 Union square; Miller's, No. 114 Broadway; French's Hotel, and principal ticket offices.

SELECT EXCURSION, JULY FOURTH,

To New-Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms." New and elegant steamer C. H. NORTHAM leaves Peck slip at 8 A. M., 23d st., East River, at 8:15 A. M., and New-Haven, returning, at 11:30 P. M. The views along Long Island Sound and around New-Haven Bay make the trip unsurpassed. Fare for round trip, $2. No charge for berths.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMers WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island, and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents. J. & E. MYERS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SUNNYSIDE GROVE, AT Irvington, twenty-five miles up the Hudson, exclusively for Sunday-schools and temperance associations; Elm Park, College Point, and other groves. Steam-boats Wm. Cook, capacity 2,000; J. S. Underhill for smaller parties; barges T. C. Durant, and other. Apply to Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, No. 8 Battery place.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

TO CHARTER—SALOON STEAMERS WM. COOK, WYOMING, and GEO. T. OLYPHANT; barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, SARAH SMITH, and CALEDONIA. Eaglewood, Excelsior, Oriental, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH $20,000 to $25,000 will find opportunity for investment in a permanent, pleasant, profitable, and perfectly safe manufacturing business by addressing G., *Times* Office. Reliable references given and required.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED HARDWARE AND house-furnishing goods store for sale, with stock, lease, and fixtures, well located. Apply to

J. W. DUCKWORTH, No. 261 Bleecker st.

P. B. A.—THE UTILITY OF THE PORTABLE BURGlar Alarm is proved by its ready sales. Territorial rights offered. Energetic men wanted for agents. Portable Burglar Alarm Company, No. 389 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN COMMANDING $5,000 TO $8,000, to join advertiser in manufacturing the best article of its kind in the world; demand unprecedented. Residence, 238 West 44th st., 3 to 6 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. RICHARD K. ANTHONY to a partnership in my business. The same will be continued under the firm of BOWIE DASH & CO.

BOWIE DASH.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day dissolved the firm of ROBERT E. KELLY & CO. The business of the firm will be liquidated by ROBERT E. KELLY.

ROBERT E. KELLY.
HORACE B. KELLY.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of L. GOTTSCHALK, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 23d day of August, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE E. SANDS, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 18th day of November, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AUGUSTUS FUNK and EPHRAIM B. STEINHARDT, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES A. WHITMORE, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

LAST NIGHT
Of the engagement of
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
And of the present Summer season.

SATURDAY, June 27,
AFTERNOON at 1:30, and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock,
Will be given the last representations of

EAST LYNNE,

With
Miss LECLERCQ in the dual characters of.... { LADY ISABEL and MME. VINE.

APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH....Manager.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, June 29 and 30, and July 1, Miss KATE FISHER and her highly-trained horse WONDER.

MAZEPPA, with all its BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS.

Returning of WM. MARDEN, who will appear in the FLOATING BEACON. THE CARROLLS, in the McFaddens; Miss MAGGIE WESTON, Change Vocalist; Mr. FRANK A. GIBBONS, the Aerial King.

THURSDAY, July 2, the equestrian drama of EAGLE EYE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 3, Benefit of Miss KATE FISHER.

THREE FAST MEN, BROTHER BILL AND ME, AND VARIETY.

SATURDAY, July 4, GRAND MATINEE at 2 o'clock, and splendid evening bill. In preparation, SUNBEAM.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

AMUSING INCIDENTS, STARTLING TABLEAUX, MOONLIGHT VIEW OF THE CITY BY THE SEA.

SECOND WEEK
and
GRATIFYING SUCCESS
of Mr. Bartley Campbell's Brilliant Comedy of
PERIL;
Or, LOVE AT LONG BRANCH.

Evenings at 8. Saturday Matinée at 1:30 P. M.

COLOSSEUM.

COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM
EXTRA
EXTRA
EXTRA

Broadway and 35th st. Two performances daily, at 1 and 7 o'clock. The Great Midnight Thunder Storm. Prof. Tobin's Lectures.

Admission, $1; no extras.

At 10 o'clock, and Special Programme on 4th of July. Three performances, at 10, 1, and 7.

COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM
MATINEE
MATINEE
MATINEE

PARK THEATRE,

Broadway and 22d st.

OPENING NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1,
MORTIMER BROTHERS,
ENGLISH ILLUSIONISTS.

EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

Chairs, $1 50 and 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seat. Box office now open.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

Lessee, C. P. Thorne, Sr.

EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK

GLORIOUS SUCCESS of the great and original Play in five acts, of the

TWO SISTERS!

With its great Cast and new Scenery. Grand Fourth of July Matinée at 2 o'clock. New Piece of IVANHOE.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING

OF THE

COURT OF DEATH,

BY REMBRANDT PEALE.

On exhibition at the LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st.

Dr. COLTON will give a descriptive lecture on the painting every evening at 8:30.

Open from 10 to 6, and 8 to 10. Admission 25 cents.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE B. BALDWIN and EDWARD W. BURR, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given to creditors herein and other persons interested, that they shall appear and show cause, if any they have, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, in charge of this matter, sitting in Chambers of said court, in bankruptcy, at his office, Number 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why an order should not be passed by this court upon the petition of John W. Britton, Assignee herein, allowing and authorizing him, the said Assignee, to compound and settle a certain action commenced by him in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York against the New-Haven Steam-boat Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Connecticut, to recover the sum of nine hundred and sixteen dollars, 50-100, with interest thereon from the 5th day of July, 1866, for goods, wares, and merchandise claimed to have been lost or destroyed while in their hands as common carriers, being a claim belonging to the separate and individual estate of the said Theodore B. Baldwin, by taking in full payment and discharge thereof the sum of three hundred and forty dollars, and his costs, amounting to the sum of twenty-five dollars, in addition thereto, making in all the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars, being the offer made by the said "New-Haven Steam-boat Company, to settle" the said claim.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
JOHN W. BRITTON, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM HALLE and BERNARD BRUMMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Abraham Halle, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of July, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of July, 1874.

je29-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. ESSIG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William F. Essig, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIZA J. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Eliza J. Smith, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to her, or to her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK PFAFF, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 20th June, 1874.

je22-1aw3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHern District of Illinois.—FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY against THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Foreclosure.—The undersigned, special master appointed by the Court in the above action to take evidence and report as to the names of and amounts due to all holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway Company, hereby notifies all such bondholders to appear forthwith at his office, No. 60 Wall street, and then and there give proof of the amount of all such bonds held by them, respectively, so that the Court may enter a final decree thereupon.

JOHN SHERWOOD, Special Master,
No. 60 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of June, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY J. BANG, Jr., of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of March, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN W. HOLGATE, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 22d day of December, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HARRIS LOWENTHAL, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fourth of July.

FLAGS AND BUNTING
For sale by
BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO.,
No. 109 Duane st.

$1.50.—GUNS, UNITED STATES FLAGS, 4x4 ladies' Dress Lawns, 9c.; Linen Drills, 12½c. No. 371 Broadway.

THE PERSONALITY OF GOD.

SERMON BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, YESTERDAY.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached to an immense congregation at Plymouth Church yesterday morning, from the text "For thy Maker is thine husband; the Lord of Hosts is His name; and thy Redeemer the Holy One of Israel; the God of the whole earth shall He be called." Isaiah liv., 5. In this passage, he said, they would take notice that the sense of the divine presence was brought near to man by those symbols which were in themselves the most precious associations, and which touched human experience in its tenderest point. It was a very striking thing for one to call himself father, but here the relationship was carried out. Thy Maker is thine husband; the Lord of Hosts is His name; and thy Redeemer the Holy One of Israel. Now, what two elements could have produced the consciousness, the magnificent consciousness of the glory of the overruling God so strongly as this appeal to the tenderest love of the human soul, the family love, or to patriotism, or the love of country. I am to you the Holy One of Israel; your father's God and your nation's God. He is the God of the whole earth; not of any single household or select circle of believers; not of any single elect nation, though He may manifest himself to one more precious or clearer than to another. The God of the whole earth is He. He is to all, it may be, what He is to any, and all nations may claim him alike. The Hebrew idea of God stood in marked contrast with that of other nations, and their clearest and best thinkers believed that, although Almighty God had made disclosures of Himself to them which were transcendantly clearer than anywhere else, that he was not on that account theirs only, but all the world's. The candle did not belong to the candlestick that held it, but to every one that was in the room where it shone, and the knowledge of God and the preciousness of the relationship did not belong to the nation in which it was first and most clearly disclosed. It stood still more clearly marked in contrast to the polytheistic theory, which exalted heroes and historic personages into the stature of gods, and the government of creation was thus distributed into an aristocracy of gods. Nothing could be more repugnant to the revelation of God as it was made to the Jewish people; and the recent wonderfully ingenious attempt made by Mr. Arnold to prove that the Hebrews did not believe in the personality of God was one of the most astounding literary marvels of any age. That a man should undertake to show that the Hebrews, who have personified God in every conceivable way; who have clothed Him with every name belonging to personality; whose literature was distinguished from that of every other by the intense personality that they gave to their God, His universality, His companionableness, now and hereafter, and that it should be undertaken to show that they did not believe in the personality of God was one of the most stupendous wonders of the time. We were told in the Scriptures that that God was a spirit; that He was absolutely incommunicable; that He may be known relatively or partially, and that that knowledge suffices for the development of man. Nowhere was there such modesty as in the revelation of God in Scripture; in no churches or book was there such a sense of the fact God was greater, better, and infinitely different from what man conceives. We are told that we know Him in part, and that by and by, in the latter stage, we will develop into the full knowledge of Him, if infinity can ever be comprehended by a finite being. There may be a full disclosure, not in words, that seeks to compass the whole ideal of man. There was that given to Moses, and the more we study and think the more will we be filled with admiration for this disclosure, which is recorded in the thirty-fourth chapter of Exodus. And the reason for it was sublime. This great nation had been taken out of captivity where they had been infected more or less by idolatry or stupid animalism. They were being led forth, and it was to know how to lay the foundations of a nation that the statesman Moses asked God to reveal Himself to him. The request of Moses was the outburst of an anxious heart, and if statesmen in our day were to ask God to manifest to them what was the entire truth, entire honor, entire fidelity, and entire beneficence we should have a much higher state of government than we have yet ever known. They were just starting a national existence, and had been gathered together at the foot of Sinai when God, answering the prayer of Moses, said, "The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering in abundance in goodness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity and transgression and sin, and that will by no means clear the guilty; visiting the iniquity of the father upon the children and upon the children's children unto the third and unto the fourth generation." There has never yet been put one single word of human thought to the magnificence and completeness of this divine character. Civilization is progressive, but in the administration of the moral government and of laws and of administrations, we must respect the character and the condition of the subject. Civilization may come to the savage, but only by gradual stages of advancement, and, bearing this in view and remembering the necessity of treating men according to their circumstances, we could conceive the propriety of God's imperiousness and sternness as shown forth frequently in the Scriptures. We whip children, but not men. The rod in the family is good, whatever people may still say. As long as men have bodies, there is a motive in the skin, which the rod can find out, and which could be discovered in no other way. It is easy for the mother living in the lap of luxury, with no other care save the training of her only child, to say that good conduct was begotten of love; but where was its applicability in the case of the poor washerwoman with nine or ten children, whose life was a continued series of cares, troubles, and heart-aches? So in the history of the divine government and the interpretation of the divine character God has been represented as imperious and full of physical force, speaking in a voice of thunder and commanding his children to obey Him. Later, higher motives are disclosed, God is described as paternal and gracious, but this disclosure is gradual, and is not yet filled out. The Jews thought that Jerusalem was God's supreme fishing place, and that He used to set in the temple and throw out His lines and draw in all the nations of the earth and make them Jews. Just so do the Episcopalians think that God is espiscopal, and that if we are brought in and become Episcopalians we will be saved. How beautiful and refreshing it was at times to see something laughable in these religious recriminations! Humor, wit, and laughter are the salvation of the human family by undoing the pernicious effects of ill-temper, bellowing, and quarrelsomeness of disposition. Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, and Baptists all cry aloud for unity as the great desire of the world; but unity as understood by each means the expression of faith in their especial form of belief. Let me swallow you, and we will be united. [Laughter.] Congregationalism, seeing something good in each religious system, did not seek their destruction, but invited all denominations to come together and determine upon a form of Christianity in which all would be united. So it was with the interpretation of the old Jews. It was revealed to them that God was the God of the whole earth, but in the sense that all other nations should turn Jewish, and kiss the foundations of the Temple of Jerusalem. If God, therefore, be the God of the whole earth, He is the God of all those physical difficulties under which men are born. He is the God of those laws of descent which make the character of the parent go through all the children to many generations. Through His decrees disease and drunkenness are propagated, and the motives that actuate the parent are visible in the child. Every great natural law is the work of God. They are not limited simply to the invisible world, but are seen in the eternal Summer, in the eternal snow, and every object of creation proclaims God the God of the whole world. It was for the finding out of these facts that science was at work, and every achievement in that direction was an object of anxious desire. Of the tens of thousands of millions of people in this world there are not five millions worthy to be admitted into the church on confession of faith. If the kingdom of God was entered by the gate of a confession of faith of the Presbyterian Church, or rather the Westminster confession of faith; if that was the gate through which every man had to go there, or not at all, in my judgment there would not be enough get into Heaven in one generation to get up a chorus. There would be solo singers, but they would be scattered through space widely apart. The tendency in man which leads to development—which overcomes the animal that is in him—which develops out of the social the moral qualities, out of the moral the civil, and out of the civil the religious qualities all these instruments, and the manner in which their work are the result of the divine decrees of Him who is God over all—blessed forever. In every part of the world these tendencies are the same. There is no civilization that does not enfranchise nature and lead toward religion in its various forms. Everywhere God says that He is God over the whole earth. There is in the church life a bringing home of God's relations to man, but we must not make the mistake which the Jews made, that because of any special mission to civilize the globe that God is exclusively our God. You and I believe that common schools are necessary, but we do not say that the boy outside their pale shall not be educated if he can. Churches that say God is the God of the whole earth if you come within our fold belie their faith, their maker, and their God. There is no church on earth that knows the name of God that cannot find salvation in the Lord Jesus Christ. There is not a place outside the church in which a man cannot be saved, and by the side of the idol a man can find God in substance and reality. The church that attempts to arrogate to itself everything that is divine is guilty of a piece of impertinence that should be rebuked as God rebuked it in days gone by. In our time the world needs a view of God that shall satisfy the highest reason, for God made reason. There is no interpretation of Providence without reason, no knowledge of God without reason, no civilization without reason. They that decry reason as a natural faculty and therefore not to be trusted, rail against God himself, and the world needs a view of God which shall satisfy the highest reason. Mr. Beecher concluded by observing that the world was advancing in the truth and knowledge of God, and it would shortly see the evil of many things which it regarded as truth and Christian doctrine.

He will preach for the last time this season, next Sunday, in Plymouth Church.

THE LATE MME. AUDUBON.

MEMORIAL DISCOURSE BY REV. C. A. STODDARD, D. D.

Yesterday morning, at the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, Rev. C. A. Stoddard, D. D., preached a memorial discourse upon Mme. Audubon, the recently deceased widow of the eminent naturalist. He took, as his text Proverbs, xxxi., 30—31: "A woman that feareth the Lord she shall be praised. Give her of the fruit of her hands; and let her own works praise her in the gates." He said: On Tuesday last the ashes of a remarkable, useful, and excellent woman were committed to the tomb. It is a rare experience for any community to be favored with the active presence and visible example of a woman of fourscore years, but many of this assembly can recall that aged form and benignant countenance as she moved among us upon errands of usefulness and benevolence, with benedictions upon her tongue and smiles that were a blessing to all who met her. She went away from this City a few years since to close her life among scenes that were consecrated by the love and labors of enthusiastic youth, for in Kentucky she began life with her ardent and gifted husband sixty-six years ago; but she passed not away from the memory or the affections of those among whom she had lived for a quarter of a century. The aged bring their sheaves of ripened grain, the men and women in their prime weave emblems and trophies, and the children gather fresh flowers to deck her tomb. For the friend of many years has dropped out of the thinned rank where the old walk few and feeble; the example and ornament of social and domestic life is gone; the faithful and successful teacher of many children is no more.

The speaker then gave an outline of the early life Mrs. Audubon, tracing her history from the time when she first met the youthful naturalist in Pennsylvania, and set out as his wife upon a remarkable and eventful career, to the day of his death. He described their wanderings, trials, and misfortunes, and paid a high tribute to Mme. Audubon's energy, patience, and devotion to her husband's interests. When in the face of many obstacles, and contrary to the advice of friends, who regarded him as a madman, Audubon decided to pursue ornithology as his profession, his wife determined that his genius should have the opportunity which it craved. She gave him not only words of encouragement, but devoted several thousand dollars which she had earned by teaching to help forward the publication of his drawings, and insure his success. She went with him upon his voyages to England, and traveled with him while he obtained subscribers to his great work. For years she bore the pain of separation patiently, stimulating his enthusiasm by her letters, while she provided for their children by her labors, and rejoiced in the triumph which she had aided him to achieve without a thought of the struggles and privations which it had cost her. and when the keen eye that had caught so quickly each shade of the plumage of birds grew dim, and the dextrous fingers could no longer ply the pencil, when "silent, patient sorrow filled a broked heart," and body and mind were weakened—then for years, in the beautiful home which their mutual efforts had provided, his wife read to him and walked with him. She nursed and tended him with untiring faithfulness and Christian serenity till the last moment of recognition and departure came together. The preacher then drew a picture of the useful and beautiful life of the widow of threescore and ten, ministering to the poor, teaching the young, lending the charm of her presence to the social circle, cultivating the society of literary men and artists, showing hospitality and charity to many, and interesting herself in the general welfare of the place where she lived. The poor had reason to bless her bounty, and the rich were her debtors for courtesies and attentions which they could not claim, but which she freely gave. At the age of eighty-two she gathered, in a beautiful volume, which Putnam has published, in a manner worthy of its subject, a biography of her husband, a work which is at once a noble tribute to his memory and a monument to her own literary ability and industry. After speaking of the closing years of Mme. Audubon's life and her religious character, Dr. Stoddard closed as follows: "The instruction to be drawn from such a life is large and varied. Her habits of industry, study, and exercise commend her as an example to young and old. Her sincerity and the uncorrupted simplicity of her character, which appeared in dress and manners, made her a model in an age of shams and hypocrisies. The thoroughness of her instruction, her fidelity to the young, and her ideas of the value and importance of rudimentary education as the basis of all subsequent attainment, rendered her a guide to teachers. Her genuine love for the young and her words of counsel, given with the authority of age and the faithfulness of a friend, have borne good fruit in many lives. Her early history offers a valuable lesson to wives to make their husbands' interests their own, and bids them, instead of thwarting, by selfishness and discontent, the ambitions and endeavors of youthful enthusiasm, to aid, by wise counsels and loving labors, in advancing their plans and realizing their hopes. Her sincere and unquestioning affection was fully appreciated by her husband, and she was beloved by all who knew her. Her name is repeated with respect by many a poor man's household, and you may listen in vain for a whisper of detraction or censure from any who knew her. An earnest appeal to the young to prefer duty to inclination, the good of others to personal fancies, to make principle rather than feeling their guide, and to live for noble ends; and to those in middle life to renew Mme. Adubon's example of sincerity, of wifely and motherly devotion, of adherence to duty, of disregard for the vanities of fashion, and the hollow pretenses of artificial society, closed the discourse, which was a fitting tribute to a noble and useful woman.

THE QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The full Board of Directors of the Queens County Agricultural Society met at the Fair Grounds at Mineola, on Saturday afternoon, to perfect arrangements, so far as possible, for the Fall exhibition. Among other important changes determined upon is the erection of a new grand stand on the west side of the track, to be 200 feet long, roofed with canvas, and capable of seating 8,000 people, at a cost of $3,178—the old stand on the east side to be removed. There are also to be constructed twenty carriage-houses, and thirty stalls for horses. The premium list was nearly perfected. The premiums on cattle already determined upon amount to $1,030, and on horses, to $1,500, with an additional special premium list to a large amount. Among the latter are the following: By the President, John C. Jackson, for the best herd of Alderney cattle, $100; by John L. Riker, for the best herd of Short-horn cattle, $100; by Charles D. Leverich and H. S. Park, best stallion of any age, open to all competition, $100; second best, by the society, $50; by Wm. P. Douglass, best saddle-horse, carrying 140 pounds, open to all competition, $100; by Simon R. Bowne, best single road horse, owned and bred in the county, $50; by John C. Jackson, best pair of matched horses, owned and bred in the county, $100; by J. A. Herriman and F. Lawrence, best saddle mule, $20; by Jas. Wright, for the slowest trotting horse, $20; by George T. Labatut, best road horse six years old, and under seven, driven by the owner, $50; by Robert Morrill, best trio of wild turkeys, $50; by George W. Bergen, best half bushel of early use potatoes, $25; by H. C. Richards, best variety of potatoes, $10. In addition to these and other special premiums, the regular premium list was increased about 50 per cent. Wm. Druland, Jr., of Jamaica, and R. E. Allen, of Great Neck, were appointed assistant Superintendents, and the following-named gentlemen were appointed the Reception Committee: Wm. Cullen Bryant, Wm. Floyd Jones, Wm. J. Cogswell, John C. Jackson, Hon. John A. King, Charles P. Leverich, Benj. Hicks, John W. Lawrence, P. C. Barnum, Stephen Taber, Charles H. Jones, John L. Riker.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE OF A PRISONER—THE POLICE ATTACKED.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Detective Clos went to the corner of Second and Brunswick streets, Jersey City, to arrest a young man named John Coyle, for whom he had a warrant. Coyle was charged with breaking and entering Henry Thomas' liquor store, No. 338 Newark avenue, in March last. On his way to the place where he expected to find Coyle, the detective met Officer Dalton, and asked him to accompany him, as he expected some trouble. When the officers arrived at the place, they found their man, and took him into custody; but as they were taking him out, a brother of the prisoner and a crowd of ruffians, known as the Sixth Ward gang, attempted a rescue. They set upon the officers with clubs and revolvers, and almost succeeded in overpowering them, but the former bravely held on to the prisoner. The officers used their clubs with good judgment, and laid about them right and left so effectually that two or three of their assailants were laid prostrate on the sidewalk. The gang continued to increase in numbers, however, and Clos and Dalton were obliged to whistle for assistance and draw their revolvers. One burly ruffian advanced upon Detective Clos with uplifted club, but the officer stopped his progress very suddenly by thrusting the muzzle of his revolver down the fellow's throat, and threatening to shoot if he advanced another step. The appearance of several officers upon the scene caused the gang to disperse, but two of them, James Moran and Thomas Coyle, the latter the alleged burglar's brother, were captured and brought to the station-house. The three prisoners were held for examination.

MONMOUTH PARK.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING.

On Saturday next, July 4, the annual meetings of the Monmouth Park Association commence. With the rapid growth of the turf in the estimation of the public, as demonstrated during the late meeting of the American Jockey Club, there is every reason to expect that the annual reunion at Long Branch this season will be eminently successful. With a programme embracing every style of race, and at all distances, from half a mile to four miles, it cannot fail to attract attention, and create an extraordinary interest. The course being easy of access from this City and Philadelphia is a great thing in its favor. The association has appropriated the very large sum of $20,700 in purses and added money to the various stakes, an amount sufficient to induce the most prominent horses in the country to take part in the proceedings. The initial day will be particularly interesting, as it falls on the national holiday, and the most attractive races have been made up to secure great sport. The opening event will be the Long Branch Grand National Steeple-chase for all ages, welter weights, for a purse of $700, with money to the second and third horses. This will secure a large field, and as Mr. Bannatyne's horses are stationed at the Branch, the great steeple-chaser Duffy will doubtless make his first appearance this season on the occasion. Mr. Bannatyne refused to run him at Jerome Park, as all the races over the timber were handicaps. The second race is the Trial Purse of $300, for all ages, dash of one mile; and the third race a purse of $500, for all ages, mile heats. The great race for the Jersey Derby Stakes will bring the sport to a close. The distance is a mile and a half, and fifty three-year olds have been nominated. In the list are embraced most of the great colts, including Weathercock, Saxon, Elkhorn, Astral, Aaron Pennington, Steel Eyes, Brigand, Rutherford, Maccaroon, and others of note. There will be a much larger field than in the Belmont Stakes, and the stake will be worth $4,000.

The second day is set down for Tuesday, July 7, and three races will be run. The first is the Hopeful Stakes, for two-year olds, value $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay. This has twenty-four youngsters engaged of the most noted strains, including the get of Lexington, Leamington, Vandal, imp. Australian, and Gladiateur, the great winner of the "triple event" in England. The second race is one of two-mile heats for all ages, purse of $700, the sport concluding with the contest for the Monmouth Cup, two miles and a half. This has always been a memorable event, and will be particularly interesting this year, for the meeting of such splendid horses as Tom Bowling, Preakness, Survivor, and others cannot fail to result in a grand contest. There are twenty-four entries in all and the "cup" will be worth $2,700. The struggle between Tom Bowling and Preakness for the valuable prize will create even more excitement than the Longfellow-Bassett race, and it will be certainly far more interesting, for it will be remembered that the latter contest was a hollow affair. Mr. Sanford asserts that Preakness can and will beat Tom Bowling for the cup, and Mr. McGrath, on the contrary, says that Tom Bowling is the "best horse in the world," and consequently without a rival. When two such noted doctors disagree, nothing can settle the matter but a resort "to arms," if the metaphor may be used. Both the horses are in excellent condition at the present writing, and already bets have been booked on the result of the great event.

For the third day there is a hurdle race for all ages, welter weights, over eight hurdles, and the purse is $500. A selling race, purse $400, one and a quarter miles, will follow. There are the usual allowances, and the surplus over the selling price is to go to the second horse. The third event will be the great filly race, the Monmouth Oaks, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, one mile and a half. There are thirty-six nominations, among them Bonaventure, the winner of the Ladies' Stakes at Jerome Park, who has proved to be thus far the best three-year old filly on the turf. The race, however, may be regarded as an open one, for there are many high-bred fillies engaged which have been waiting for an opportunity. The fourth and concluding event of the day will be the Mansion House Stakes for four-year olds, two miles and a half, value, $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay. There are twenty-one nominations, with Tom Bowling and the fine colt, The Ill Used, as the principal ones engaged to make a great contest. The stake is worth $2,050.

The fourth and last day of the first meeting will come on Saturday, July 11, and the opening contest will be between the two-year olds in the July stakes, three-quarters of a mile. There are twenty-one entries, and there will be a good race by the youngsters. The second race will be a dash of four miles, for all ages, purse $1,000, the entrance money going to the second horse. Here will be an opportunity for Tom Bowling and Preakness to measure strides over a long distance of ground. The third race is a dash of a mile and an eighth, for all ages, for a purse of $400, and the fourth and last event is a purse of $300 for beaten horses, all ages, with allowances for defeats. The distance is one mile and a half.

SECOND MEETING.

On Tuesday, July 14, when the "season" at the Branch is at its height, the second meeting will begin, and which will be in every way as attractive as its predecessor. There will be three races on the first day, and the inaugural event will be the Long Branch Steeple-chase, a handicap for all ages, about three miles. The purse is $700, and the entries are to close on July 11. The second race will be a purse of 700, for all ages, mile heats, best three in five—a style of race always popular with the American people. The third race is the Monmouth Sequel Stakes, for three-year olds, two miles, the winner of the Jersey Derby Stakes to carry five pounds extra, the second horse to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. There are twenty-one nominations, including such well-known ones as Vaultress and Letola, representing the Lorillard stables; Dublin, the winner of the Withers Stakes; Astral, the Kentucky crack, Weathercock, and Vandalite. The stake is worth $1,850.

For the second day there are to be four races, the first of which is a hurdle race for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles, for a purse of $500, a portion of which goes to the second and third horses, thus insuring a large field, and, consequently, the prospect of a good race. The second affair will be a trial purse of $300, for all ages, dash of one mile. Then will follow the Ocean Hotel Stakes, for three-year olds, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay; to carry ninety-five pounds; fillies and geldings allowed three pounds; the second horse to receive $200, and the third $100, out of the stakes. There are thirty-seven entries, and many of the best three-year olds in the country are engaged in it. The names of Saxon, Battle Axe, Shillalagh, Regardless, Elkhorn, Aaron Pennington, Brigand, Maccaroon, and Steel Eyes appear in the list. The stake will be worth $2,850. This great day's sport will conclude with a purse of $500 for all ages, mile heats.

Thursday, July 16, will be the third day, which will be opened with the Thespian Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, in which there are twenty-three "babies" engaged. The stake will bring out a large field. The second event will be the West-end Hotel Stakes for three-year old fillies; the winner of the Monmouth Oaks to carry five pounds extra; one mile and three-quarters. All the great fillies of the year have engagements, and as the West-end Hotel adds $1,000 to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, there will doubtless be a large field to contest for the rich prize. The third race is a purse of $800 for all ages, two-mile heats, and the fourth race is the Long Branch Stakes, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds; mares and geldings allowed three pounds; one mile and three-quarters. There are twenty-one nominations, among the lot being Tom Bowling, Preakness, Bingaman, Woodbine, Mart Jordan, Wizard, Survivor, and other good ones. They will go "flying" with the light weight, and an exciting race will ensue.

The series will terminate on Saturday, July 18. The races will open with a steeple-chase handicap over the regular course for a purse of $700, to close July 16—weights to be announced on the morning of the 17th, and acceptance to be made on the course by 4 o'clock the same day. The second event will be the August Stakes for two-year olds, one mile, the winner of the Thespian Stakes to carry five pounds extra. There are twenty nominations. Coming next will be the last great stake of the meeting, viz., the Robbins Stakes for three-year olds, $1,000 added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay; two miles. There are thirty-one nominations, and the best of the three-year olds are in it. The last race of all will be the Consolation Handicap, purse $400, for beaten horses; one mile and a half; winners excluded. This will give the unfortunates a chance to earn their oats.

The entrances to the steeple-chases and hurdle races are free; for all other purses five per cent., two-thirds to go to the second, and one-third to the third horse. A more liberal programme than this could not possibly be devised, and horse-owners will immediately appreciate the advantages accruing to them by the open character of the various purses. The accommodations going to the course, while there, and returning will be far better than heretofore, as four boats will ply between this City and Sandy Hook in connection with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad. Tickets will be sold on the boats at $2 50, which will include admission into the course. Thus, a delightful trip down the bay and a fine day's sport will be had for a moderate sum.

UNDERGROUND LODGING-HOUSES.

THE FILTHY DENS IN THE FOURTH WARD CLEARED OUT BY THE POLICE.

On Saturday a detachment of the Sanitary Police, acting under orders from the Board of Health, enforced the vacation of a number of the underground lodging-houses in the Fourth Ward. During the Fall and Winter the board had issued orders to all the keepers of these dens of infamy and crime that they must vacate the premises and not again occupy them as human habitations. A number of the occupiers complied with these orders, but the majority defied the health authorities, and it was only by successive raids of the Sanitary Police that these underground tenements were vacated. Gradually, however, the occupants returned to their former haunts, and a few days ago it was reported to the Board of Health that ten of the vacated cellars had been reoccupied. The occupants paid no heed to orders of the board to abandon their foul habitations, and preparations were accordingly made to compel their departure. This unpleasant task was confided to Sergts. Taft and Lefferts, of the Sanitary Police, who, with a detachment of Police, and accompanied by Dr. Lockwood, Sanitary Inspector, visited the places complained of, and compelled the proprietors and their tenants to leave. The cellar of No. 336 Water street was the first place visited. This den is composed of two rooms, in which were four filthy beds, and in two closets of contracted space were found two other beds. Everything in the place exhibited signs of extreme filth and neglect, and the air in the cellar was sickening. The proprietress of this death-breeding hole is an Irishwoman, who admitted that as many as forty persons slept in the place at night. The cellar of No. 338 Water street was, if possible, in a worse condition than the adjoining one. This place was fitted up with four bunks. The flooring of the cellar was broken in several places, and pools of stagnant water, emitting a foul and disgusting odor, had collected beneath the rotting planks. The women found in these places were driven out by the police, and the "furniture" was thrown on the sidewalk. No. 337½ Water street, which was next visited, is kept by "Cockney Joe," a retired costermonger. It is a dark, miserable hole, divided by rotten partitions into four dark unventilated rooms. A rear room was used as a kitchen, and in the front apartment was a bar, where the poisonous whisky of the Fourth Ward was dealt out. Three drunken women were found in the place, and were turned out and the cellar closed. The cellars of No. 14 Dover street and No. 13 Oak street were found empty, the occupants having heard of the Police visits and "cleared out," with all their effects. The Police next proceeded to No. 149 Chatham street. This "establishment" consisted of a bar and drinking-room, and was a resort for the most degraded women. The bedrooms of these females were in the rear on each side of a passage-way, and had neither light nor ventilation. Seven girls sleeping off the effects of the previous night's debauch were found in this loathsome den. They were driven out and the place vacated, but after the Police left the proprietor, a German, moved his furniture back into the cellar, locked and barred the doors, and disappeared. Information of this flank movement was conveyed to the Police, but as they had not the right to force an entrance to the place, it was left undisturbed, and the proprietor will be arrested to-day for a willful violation of the orders of the Health authorities. The other places visited were Nos. 53 Chatham street, Nos. 10 and 29 North William street and 226 William street. These are all resorts of abandoned creatures. No. 29 North William street is what is known as a "double-decker," that is, a cellar and sub-cellar beneath, both being occupied as sleeping apartments by a number of females. It is one of the most loathsome and miserable dens in the Fourth Ward. At the conclusion of the raid all the underground lodging houses in the ward had been vacated. These places will be strictly watched, and any attempt to reoccupy them will be at once checked by the officers of the Health Department.

A DARING ROBBERY.

A JEWELRY STORE ROBBED IN DAYLIGHT—THE BOY IN CHARGE GAGGED.

On Saturday afternoon the jewelry store of Lucca Fienstien, No. 218 Grand street, was robbed by a trio of desperate thieves under circumstances which render the achievement one of the boldest robberies on record. It appears that during Saturday morning three men entered the store, and one of them exhibited to Mr. Fienstein a watchchain which he desired to be repaired. The jeweler examined the chain, and told the man what he would charge to repair it. While this was going on the other men were wandering about the store apparently in a listless manner, but really taking mental notes of all its surroundings. The men soon left, promising to call again. Mr. Fienstein is in the habit of going to his dinner between 1 and 2 o'clock every afternoon, leaving his son Morris, a lad thirteen years of age, in charge of the store. This was the case on Saturday, and at about 1:30 o'clock, while Morris was alone in the store, the three men who had visited the place in the morning called again according to promise. One of the men seized the boy and took him to the back part of the store, and threatened him with instant death if he made any outcry. Despite these threats the lad did cry for help, when the ruffian struck him in the face, knocked him down, and gagged him by thrusting a piece of woolen rag in his mouth. In the meantime his companions had been busily engaged in rifling the store of its contents. Their actions were noticed by a woman living on the opposite side of the street, who gave an alarm, but before assistance arrived the thieves had made their escape. The boy, who was suffering intensely from the treatment he had received, was released and taken to his home, No. 191 Canal street. Mr. Fienstien, on reaching his store, found that the thieves had carried off twenty-two gold and silver watches and sixty gold rings, valued, in all, at about $1,500. Nearly all the watches stolen were the property of customers, who had left them with Fienstein to be repaired, and as he is responsible for their value, he will meet with a very severe loss. The robbery was reported to Capt. Clinchy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, but no arrests have yet been made. The boy, who has fully recovered from the shock, states most positively that he can identify the robbers. This robbery, as well as many others recently reported, are no doubt the work of the thieves who, to the number of nearly 300, have been within the last month released from Sing Sing, Auburn and Clinton Prisons under the provisions of the new commutation law.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Yesterday evening the bursting of fire-crackers here and there through the City gave ample warning of the intolerable din with which the juvenile portion of the community will usher in the celebration of Independence Day next Saturday. The fact that the Fourth of July falls upon the last day in the week this year will no doubt prolong the celebration by including Sunday in the National Holiday. Fortunate will it be for those who can avail themselves of the opportunity to seek some quiet retreat in the country during this period, leaving the City entirely in the hands of the young army of occupation. As usual, of course, no business of any kind will be transacted, and every flag-staff in the City will display the national colors, while the shipping in the harbor will be gaily decorated with bunting. At sunrise, salutes will be fired at the Battery, and the veterans of 1812 will hoist their flag on the site of the old fort in Central Park. The military parade will come off with the same display as on previous occasions, and the day will be appropriately celebrated by several clubs in the City. Preparations are making on a large scale by many of the steam-boat companies to afford ample facilities to the people to make excursions from the City. Several extra boats will make trips on Saturday and Sunday up the Hudson, down the Bay, and on the Sound. A display of fire-works will be given on Saturday evening in the City Hall Park under the direction of the Park Commissioners. Similar displays will take place at Mt. Morris square, the rocket stations at the Battery, at the junction of East Broadway and Grand street, Tompkins square, Washington square, and at Union and Madison squares.

SUNDAY BRAWLS.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Wm. Dougherty, a laborer, twenty-five years of age, residing at No. 193 West street, quarreled with a stranger in Cornelia street, and was severely beaten about the head. His assailant escaped. Dougherty was attended by a surgeon at the Leonard Street Police Station and taken home....During a fight at Fifteenth street and Avenue B early yesterday morning, James Curran, aged twenty, of No. 626 East Thirteenth street, was beaten about the head and severely injured. He was attended at Bellevue Hospital and taken home....At 4 o'clock yesterday morning James Gallagher, aged twenty-one, living in Mott street, near Bayard, quarreled with one of the waiter-girls in a saloon corner of Hester street and Bowery, and during the fight which ensued he was severely cut across the right hand....Mary Conway quarreled with her husband Thomas, at their residence No. 181 Elizabeth street, yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the latter stabbing her in the head with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe scalp wound. Thomas was locked up.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The Sunday-school classes of the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk street, Rev. Charles A. Harris, Pastor, held a home missionary meeting yesterday afternoon at the church. About 400 children were present, and were addressed by Rev. J. Saunders, of the Willett Street M. E. Church, and Rev. J. W. Barnhart, of the Forsyth Street M. E. Church. The collections for the last quarter were handed in by the young missionary workers, and several handsome prizes were awarded to those of different classes who collected the largest sums. A testimonial was tendered to Mr. Robert Thomas, the late Superintendent of the school, by the scholars.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Col. Whitely, of the secret service, has not, he says, resigned. He courts an investigation into the charges against him.

A fire occurred at 6:30 A. M. yesterday, in the fancy-goods store of Geo. W. White, No. 293 Grand street, causing $300 damage.

Samuel Wolff, a youth of fifteen, was held by Justice Morgan at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a gold watch from his father.

John Gilby, of No. 230 Madison street, was held by Justice Kasmire at Essex Market yesterday in $2,000 bail on a charge of attempting to rob Michael Shea, of No. 163 Clinton street.

Wm. Moore, aged fourteen, of No. 219 East Forty-first street, yesterday fell into the hold of the ship Charles H. Marshall, lying at Pier No. 11 East River, and was seriously injured.

James Haggerty, aged forty, of No. 571 Third avenue, was knocked by a horse at the corner of Lexington avenue and Thirty-third street, yesterday morning, and was seriously injured.

The remains of Lewis T. Jewett, aged fourteen, son of Dr. Jewett, of No. 357 West Fourteenth street, missing since the 24th instant, were found yesterday at the foot of Fifteenth street, North River.

Rachel Goldberg, aged thirteen, of No. 66 Catharine street, was severely bitten on the leg by a vicious dog, at No. 32 Catharine street, yesterday. The dog was killed by Officer Jackson, of the Fourth Precinct.

Mrs. Ann Donohue, aged forty-five, while insane, jumped out of a second story window of her residence, No. 294 West Tenth street, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and received a fracture of the right leg.

A female child about three days old was found on Saturday night on the stoop of No. 305 Fifth avenue, and a male child about one month old was found at Sixty-seventh street and Third avenue early yesterday morning.

During a fight last evening at No. 43 Oliver street between Robert Pardue and Patrick Gilmartin, Pardue was struck on the head with a billet of wood and was severely injured. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

The vault of the New-York Savings Bank, which was undermined on Saturday morning by burglars, does not nor never did contain any of the funds of the institution. It was built and is used solely for the safe-keeping of the books of the bank.

Joseph Griffin, aged seven, of No. 228 Sullivan street, was yesterday run over by car No. 126, of the Seventh Avenue Line, at Macdougal street and Waverley place, and received a compound fracture of the left leg. John Putnam, the driver, was arrested.

While Patrolman George Lawson, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was yesterday endeavoring to stop a runaway horse in Third avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, he was kicked in the left groin by the horse and was seriously injured.

While Timothy Connelly, of No. 31 West street, was on the roof of his dwelling, yesterday afternoon, playing ball with his son, aged four years, the child accidentally fell from the roof of the house to the yard beneath, a distance of five stories, and was almost instantly killed.

Edward M. Rooney, aged twenty-eight, of No. 345 East Sixtieth street, was yesterday dangerously injured internally by the falling of a large bowlder in front of No. 336 East Sixtieth street, upon which he, with several others, who were attending a funeral, were standing. His wife was also slightly injured.

Last evening a fight occurred at No. 98 Willett street between Kriegel Piero, of No. 124 Willett street, Hans Otto, and Diederick Hendruck, of No. 98 Willett street, during which Hendruck was stabbed in the hand and Piero under the left shoulder-blade by Otto. Both the wounded men were taken to their homes, and Otto was locked up.

In consequence of the sale of the old Fall River line of steamers to the Narragansett Company, the head-quarters of the Fall River Line are removed to Boston, and Messrs. Borden & Lowell, No. 70 West street, become the general agents in this City. The general passenger agency, however, will remain in charge of Mr. George L. Connor. The freight department is intrusted to Mr. H. H. Mangam. The steamers comprising this line are the well-known Bristol and Providence, the largest vessels on Long Island Sound; the Old Colony and Newport, used for Winter service on the passenger route, and the freight boats Metropolis and Empire State.

BROOKLYN.

Thomas Wemyss, of East New-York, who shot himself on Saturday, died at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

Alice Gribben, aged six, fell from the third-story window of her residence, No. 75 Wilson street, last evening, and was instantly killed.

James Hebbard was drowned while bathing in Newtown Creek on Saturday afternoon. His body was recovered about 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Frank Slout, a lad aged fifteen, while firing at a target yesterday, accidentally shot Andrew Shaffer in the forehead, inflicting a painful wound.

Harmon Struck, a bar-keeper, in the employ of Frederick Dorglogh, at No. 2 Hamilton avenue, was arrested last evening for violation of the Excise law.

John Monahan, aged five, was run over last evening by a coach, driven by Francis Wolf, receiving severe injuries in the legs. He was taken to his home in Powers street, and the driver arrested.

John Cunen, aged twenty, residing in King street, near Ferris, while bathing in the river at the foot of King street, last evening, was seized with cramps and drowned. The body was not recovered.

Martin Spahn, a printer, residing at No. 107 Van Brunt street, fell from a window on the second floor of his residence, on Saturday afternoon, receiving injuries which caused his death shortly afterward.

A fire occurred about 11 o'clock last night on the third floor of the four-story brick building No. 476 Claremont avenue, and occupied by Ruloff Van Brunt as a moulding mill. Loss on building and stock about $900.

The body of a man about twenty-five years of age, height 5 feet 8 inches, dressed in black pantaloons, white shirt, gaiters, and white stockings, was found in the river at the foot of Conover street, by Officer Cody yesterday morning, and taken to the Morgue.

A little girl, ten years of age, named Pauline Keyser, residing at No. 81 Roosevelt street, New-York, while playing on the heights at Middagh street, rolled off the embankment and received a severe cut over the left eye. She was removed to the City Hospital in an ambulance.

Charles O'Neill, by occupation a butcher, residing at No. 61 Columbia street, was arrested on Saturday evening by Officer Baird, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, charged with assaulting his sister-in-law, Jane O'Neill, in a most brutal manner. She was attended by Dr. Cushing, and removed to the Long Island College Hospital.

Robert Phillips, alias Malloney, aged seventeen, was arrested by Officer Malloy, charged with assaulting Peter Hughes, residing at No. 42 Spencer street, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and robbing him of the sum of $6 15. The assault was made with some blunt instrument, causing a slight contusion in the forehead.

The Jefferson, a three-masted schooner, recently built by Messrs. C. & R. Poillon, was successfully launched on Saturday evening, from their building yards at the foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn. The new schooner is the property of Messrs. Tupper & Beattie, No. 114 Wall street, and is 130 feet long by 29 feet in width, and 11½ feet in depth.

A party of men while playing a game of "shuffle-board" in the saloon of John Kanes, No. 74 Greenpoint avenue, yesterday, became engaged in an altercation over the drinks. A fight ensued, during which Charles Hays, of No. 192 Dupont street, struck Martin More, of No. 76 Noble street, and at the same time bit a large piece of flesh from his chin. Hays was arrested, and held for trial.

Early yesterday morning Officer Beecher arrested Edward Herman, of No. 45 Throop avenue, for beating his wife. On the way to the station-house Herman wrested the club from the officer and struck him on the head. Frank Seifert, who is Herman's landlord, attempted to rescue the prisoner, tearing the uniform of the officer and pulling off his shield and number. Officer Johnson subsequently came to the rescue, and both prisoners were lodged in the station-house.

LONG ISLAND.

A large number of brick cisterns are to be constructed at the intersections of the streets in A. T. Stewart's Garden City, for the reception of surplus water, which can be used in case of fire. It is also proposed to erect a gas-house for the supply of the residents.

The Sea Cliff Grove Camp-meeting will commence this season on the 23d of July, and close on the 2d of August. Rev. Drs. Inskip and McDonald, with others, will conduct the services. The meeting of the Long Island Camp-meeting Association, at Merrick, will commence on the 5th of July.

The Water Commissioners of Flushing have determined upon a plan of distribution which will give the village something over nine miles of pipe and include nearly every street. They expect to have the mains and distributing pipes laid, the works complete, and water introduced by the middle of October. The work of laying the pipes was commenced last week.

Flushing proposes to have a special celebration of the Fourth of July for the first time in many years. A large tent will be pitched at the junction of Jagger and Jamaica avenues, and a programme has been arranged comprising the reading of the Declaration of Independence, an oration by Hon. L. Bradford Prince, music, fire-works, &c.

The United States revenue steamer Grant has, during the past week, been cruising in the Sound, having on board Judge Folger, of the Court of Appeals, Chester Arthur, United States District Attorney Bliss, Samuel Blatchford, of the New-York Custom-house, and others. The party were entertained by Mr. S. B. French, at Sag Harbor, on Wednesday.

Mr. J. R. Smith, one of the Trustees of the town of Brookhaven, which claims exclusive jurisdiction over certain waters of the Great South Bay, is now collecting the names of all oystermen engaged in their pursuit in these waters. A large proportion have paid the town's toleration fee of $3, but many are still holding off and taking the risk of having to pay $5 in the Fall. It is understood that Mr. Smith, having the authority so to do, proposes to deal summarily with the latter class.

STATEN ISLAND.

The butchers and breweryman of Edgewater Village will have their first annual excursion and chowder at the Eltingville Grove, to-day.

Three unoccupied frame buildings on Third street and Lafayette avenue, New-Brighton, owned by Michael Forley, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

Coroner Lea, of Stapleton, held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Andem Dittiemer, who was drowned while bathing on Tuesday evening at the foot of Fifty-ninth street, North River, the body being picked up in the bay, off Stapleton, on Saturday. Verdict, "accidental drowning." The remains were delivered over to his father for interment.

NEW-JERSEY.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Michael Schneider, a Prussian, residing in Westside avenue, Jersey City, left the house and walked toward the Hackensack River. His son hastily followed him down to the foot of St. Paul's avenue, but arrived there only in time to see his father jump into the river and disappear beneath the waves. The boy hastily ran down to the water's edge, but could discover no trace of his father's body, which up to a late hour last evening had not been recovered.

A boy named James Carroll, who resides at No. 470 Newark avenue, Jersey City, had his legs broken in a singular manner Saturday afternoon. He was riding on a Central Railroad coal train and sat on the edge of a car with his feet stretched over and resting on another car. When the train arrived at Somerville it suddenly stopped, and the two cars coming together, the boy's legs were bent backward and broken at the knees, the bones being wrenched out of their sockets. The boy was brought to Jersey City and taken to the hospital.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS AT WORK.

John Malaniff, of No. 41, West Twenty-fifth street, was passing up Sixth avenue to his home on Saturday night about 12 o'clock. He was attacked and beaten by two men, who then attempted to rob him. His cries for help attracted Officer Wallace of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and on seeing him the thieves fled. He pursued, and with some assistance captured them. They gave their names as James Gillespie and James McGuire, and were held for trial by Justice Morgan at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday....Mathew Froelich, of No. 61 Delancey street, was sauntering through Sullivan street late on Saturday night. A notorious thief named Charles Smith, alias "Red," approached him and asked him the time of night. Froelich foolishly pulled out his watch to look at it, thereupon Smith snatched it and dealt Froelich a powerful blow in the face which knocked him senseless. Smith was arrested and held in $2,000 bail by Justice Morgan at Jefferson Market Court yesterday....Giovanni Savage, of No. 68 Thompson street, is a poor native of Italy, who works hard for his living. On Saturday night he was passing home, with his week's wages, $9, in his hand. When on the corner of Spring and Greene streets George Mitchell, of No. 218 East Twenty-sixth street, snatched the money from him and made off with it. He was soon captured by Officer Martin, of the Eighth Precinct, and Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday held him in $1,000 bail for trial....John Williams was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of attempting to snatch the watch of Deidrich Mahuken, of No. 112 Chrystie street, on Saturday night.

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS HORSE THIEF.

Detective Curran, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, effected the arrest of William Pickles, a notorious horse thief, on Henry street, near Atlantic avenue. The latest charge against him is that of stealing a horse the property of Mr. Hope, of Bay Ridge, Long Island, about three weeks ago. Pickles is a man six feet in height, and powerfully built, and when arrested made a desperate fight with the officer, tearing his clothes and beating him severely. He is supposed to have been connected with several similar cases in this country and in England.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Mayor W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, is at the Astor House.

Congressman Charles Pelham, of Alabama, is at the Hoffman House.

Col. E. H. Ludington, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Mayor Edward Samuelson, of Liverpool, is at the New-York Hotel.

State Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y., and Ex-Mayor R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator P. W. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, Hon. Samuel S. Fisher, of Cincinnati, and Geo. S. Bangs, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, June 27.—Sugar—Demand fair and market firm; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 323,000 bxs., and 14,500 hhds.; receipts of the week at Havana and Matanzas, 9,200 bxs., and 1,350 hhds.; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 20,500 bxs., and 5,700 hhds., including 11,000 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 22½@24 reals ℘ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 26@33½ reals; Molasses Sugar, 18@18½ reals; Muscovado Sugar, Inferior to Common, 19½@20 reals; fair to good Refining, 20½@21½ reals; Grocery grades, 23½@24½ reals. Molasses nominal. Bacon, $38@$39 ℘ cwt. Flour, $29@$30 ℘ bbl. for American. Hams—American, Sugar-cured, $55@$58 ℘ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $40 ℘ quintal; in tins, $48@$49 ℘ quintal. Potatoes, $11@$12 ℘ bbl. Tallow, $28 ℘ quintal. Wax — Yellow, $19 50@$20 50 ℘ arroba; White, $30@$32. Coal-oil, in tins, 6¼@7 reals ℘ gallon. Lumber—White Pine, $68 ℘ M. Shooks nominal. Freights quiet but firm; ℘ box of Sugar, loading at Havana for the United States, $1@$1 25; ℘ hhd. of Sugar, do. do., $4 50@$5; ℘ hhd. of Sugar, from ports on the north coast (outside ports) for the United States, $5; ℘ hhd. of Molasses, loading at Havana for the United States, $3@$3 25; ℘ do., from ports on the north coast (outside ports) for the United States, $3 25@$3 50; to Falmouth and orders, 30s.@35s., loading at Havana; to do. do., 37s. 6d.@40s., loading at ports on the north coast of Cuba. Spanish Gold, 270@272. Exchange nominal; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 136@138 ℘ cent. premium; do. Short Sight, currency, 140@142 premium; do. 60 days, gold, 172@174 premium; do. Short-Sight, gold, 175@177 premium; on London, 200@205 premium; on Paris, 170@172 premium.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, June 27.—The demand for Wool continues good, and all descriptions find a ready sale at full previous prices. Included in the transactions of the week are 228,000 lbs. new Ohio and Michigan Fleeces, the Ohio ranging from 52½c.@54c. for Medium X and above. No very choice fleeces have yet been received. The California clip continues to come forward freely, and meets with a ready sale. The transactions of the week have again been large, comprising about 850,000 lbs. Some very choice sold as high as 40c., but the principal sales have been in the range of 32c.@37c. ℘ lb. Since the 1st of May manufacturers have purchased in this market upward of 5,000,000 lbs., and the wool is in such excellent condition that we look for large sales for some weeks to come. The condition, in fact, of all the new wool now arriving is at least five per cent. superior to that of last year. Combing and Delaine Wools are in demand, the sales of the week embracing about 100,000 lbs. New Kentucky ranges from 46c.@48c.; and New Western Combing and Delaine from 55c.@60c. ℘ lb. Pulled Wools have been in steady demand, and prices are well sustained, but stocks are becoming reduced, and we look for a more quiet market. Sales have been made of Old Ohio XXX and above at 54½c.@57c.; new Ohio No. 1 X and above, 52½c.@54c.; new Michigan Fleeces, 52c.; Western, Wisconsin, and Michigan Fleeces, 47c.@53c.; Common Fleeces, 45c.@48c.; Texas, 28c.@37½c.; Combing and Delaine, 55c.@69c.; Kentucky Combing, 46c.@48c.; Unwashed Western, 40c.@45c.; Tub-washed, 55c.; Scoured, 46c.@93c.; Noils, 45c.; Super and X Pulled, 38c.@55c.; California Fall, 21c.@25c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 800 head; market easier, not quotably lower; offerings chiefly common grades; Texans, $1 50@$3 50; Stockers, $3 25@$4 50; poor to choice Steers, $3@$5 25; common to extra, $5 25@$6 25; shipments, 6,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; market very firm at an advance of 5c.@10c.; poor to common, $5 35@$5 55; medium, $5 60@$5 70; good to extra, $5 75@$6 25; all sold; shipments, 600 head. Sheep dull; prices nominal; $2@$4 50 for inferior to choice; shipments, 400 head.

PRINTING CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 28.—The Printing Cloth Market was quite active at the close, the sales of the week reaching 147,500 pieces, chiefly at 5¾c. for Standard and Extra, 64 by 64, prices closing firm at that figure.

[Advertisement.]

Straws show which way the wind blows, but KNOX'S Straw Hats, now almost covering the entire community, show which way popular appreciation rushes. All the best shaped ones can be traced to No. 212 Broadway. KNOX has plenty more of the same sort, which he will be happy to dispose of for the usual consideration.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:30 | Sun sets.....7:35 | Moon sets...3:54
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7:08 | Gov Island...7:57 | Hell Gate....9:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, June 28.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans June 20, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool June 18, and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkly, Havana June 24, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Jansen, Rotterdam June 13, and Plymouth 16th, with mdse. and 6 cabin and 57 steerage passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had light westerly winds and fogs most of the passage.

Steam-ship Widdrington, (Br.,) Tate, Newcastle June 10, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. In lat. 45, lon. 49, passed two large icebergs.

Bark Ridderbeck, (Ger.,) Krohmann, Rotterdam 42 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. May 26, lat. 48 17, lon. 12 27, passed a ship of about 1,500 tons burden, lumber loaded, apparently Nova Scotia built, water-logged and abandoned; had lost foreyard, foretopgallantmast, maintopmast head, and appeared to have been but a short time in that situation; 17th, lat. 42, lon. 56, spoke bark Anna, (Norw.,) from New-Orleans, for Europe; 27th, at midnight, off Fire Island, in a dense fog, was run into by the schr. Sunny South, from Galveston, for Boston, staving in her port bulwarks; the schr. lost her jibboom.

Bark Esau, (Aust.,) Marassi, Glasgow 39 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. June 9, lat. 45, lon. 56, passed bark G. Dutlich, (Fr.,) bound E.

Bark Antonio Olivari, (Ital.,) Terracino, Gloucester 47 ds., in ballast to John C. Seager.

Bark Ebenezer, (Norw.,) Nielson, Havre 40 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Robt. Murray, Jr., Jackson, St. Jago 25 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to R. Murray, Jr. Has had light winds and calms.

Bark Ferda, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Dublin May 22, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark John Ellis, (of St. John, N. B.,) Melvin, Liverpool May 9, in ballast to master. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Guiseppe, (Ital.,) Romelia, Queenstown 45 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta. June 4, lat. 44 30, lon. 46 22, passed several icebergs; 6th, lat. 44 21, lon. 48 45, passed ten large icebergs.

Brig Samuel Lindsey, (of Boston,) Gibson, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to Miller and Houghton.

Brig Osseo, Lowry, Malaga 35 ds., with mdse. to Gomes & Arguimbau—vessel to Squire Bros. Passed Gibraltar May 29.

Brig Robert Dillon, Blatchford, Tarragona May 2 and Alicante 13th, with mdse. to Gomez & Arguimbau—vessel to Squire, Thornton & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 15; had light variable winds.

Brig San Juan, (of Gibraltar,) Mahony, Messina April 29, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Passed Gibraltar May 14; had strong westerly winds to the Banks; May 18, lat. 37 04, lon. 16 04, spoke brig Don Quixote, from Messina, for New-York; June 9, lat. 41 44, lon. 50 40, passed brig Lelie, (Br.,) lumber loaded, standing E. S. E.; 15th, lat. 41 34, lon. 57 31, spoke bark Ridderkirk, (Ger.,) from Rotterdam, for New-York, 33 ds. out.

Schr. Levi Hart, (of St. George, Me.,) Giles, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Annie Freeman, (of Boothbay,) Harris, Abaco 8 ds., with fruit to J. & S. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Edwin Janet, (of Nassau,) Roberts, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. John Mosser, Thurber, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to James Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. John M. Fiske, (of Provincetown,) Smith, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to Thos. Madge—vessel to Isaac R. Staples; June 20, lat. 30, lon. 74, spoke whaling brig Rosie Baker cruising.

Schr. Mary G. Curren, (of Provincetown,) McMillen, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Barnett Jones, Crittenden, Cat Island 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. E. B. Wharton, Bush, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to James Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Rambler, (of New-London,) Pettigrew, Eleuthera 5 ds., with fruit to Thomas J. Madge—vessel to Isaac R. Staples.

Schr. James W. Boyle, Benjamin, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to William Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. I. S. and L. C. Adams, Sagua 15 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Skiddy, Mumford & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Henry Fitch, Bunnell, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Lottie E. Cook, Arey, Cat Island 7 ds., with fruit to T. J. Montell & Son—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Sadie F. Caller, Wilbur, Buenos Ayres May 16, with hides, wool, &c., to R. W. Ropes & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Emily Curtis, (of Boston,) Barbour, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Gossler & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Alfred D. Huddell, (of Milton, Del.,) Hudson, Trinidad 14 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Wm. Farren, (of New-Haven,) Lindsley, Cat Island 8 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Wanderer, Briggs, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Pawtucket.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk.

Schr. Henrietta, Baker, New-Haven.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. E. M. Waterman, Hinckley, New-Bedford.

Schr. White Wing, Hail, Westerly.

BELOW—Bark Harvest Moon, Riley, Seville May 13, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Spoken in lat. 40 35, lon. 71 25. Bark Alpha, (Norw.,) Berg, Liverpool May 9. Bark Johan Carl, (Ger.,) Goritz, Bremen May 4. Bark Tresno, (new,) ——, Bath; all spoken, June 26, off Montauk by pilot-boat Widgeon, No. 10.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., June 28.—Arr. steamer Canada, from Liverpool, via Portland; brigs Stephen Bishop, from Leghorn; J. Bickmore, from Matanzas, and J. W. Spencer, from Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—Arr. steamers Baltimore, from Bremen; America, from Savannah; Josephine Thomson, from New-York; Martha Stevens, from do.; Florence Franklin, from Philadelphia; E. Chamberlain, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 28.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York; schrs. Carrie S. Webb, from New-York; W. N. Hare, from do.; G. W. Lawrence, from Key West.

Sld. barks Maggie Hammond, for Rotterdam; Architect, for Bristol, Eng.; schrs. Lucy D., for Philadelphia; Etiwan, for Baltimore; Burdett Hart, for New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 28.—Cld. yesterday, steam-ships Hercules, for Boston; Panther, for Boston; steamer Black Diamond, for New-York; bark Elena Cordano, (Ital.,) for Cork for orders; schrs. M. L. St. Pierre, for St. John, N. B.; E. M. Sawyer, for Boston; J. W. Vanneman, for do.; Sarah Wood, for do.; American Eagle, for do.; Twenty-one Friends, for do.; C. E. Smith, for do.; R. M. Smith, for do.; A. B. Jacobs, for Chatham; Yankee Boy, for Salem; L. B. Wing, for do.; L. P. Pharo, for Brighton; D. H. Diverty, for Lynn; W. Walton, for Weymouth; J. G. Babcock, for Portsmouth, N. H.; St. Elmo, for Round Pond; William B. McShain, for Washington; Ida Della Torre, for do.; Maggie McDonald, for Richmond; Alva Thomas, for do.; Lady Emma, for do.

Arr. yesterday, steam-ship Achilles, from Boston; brigs Ortolan, from Matanzas; Adeline Richardson, from Cienfuegos; Carrie Parinton, from Trinidad; schrs. Aravella, from Bowdoinham; A. B. Jacobs, from Chatham; James Parker, from Harwich; Yankee Boy, from Nantucket; St. Elmo, from Bristol; Thomas Borden, from Fall River.

Arr. to-day, steam-ships Illinois, from Liverpool; Broomhough, from Shields; barks Albina, from Havana; Serita, from do.; Silentium, from Hamburg; brig Chief, from Caibarien.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 28.—Arr. bark Glacier, from Wiscasset.

Sld. steamer Oriental, for Boston.

THE
GORHAM
PLATED WARE

Possesses all the elements of fine silver in solidity, beauty, finish, and extreme durability.

The basis of this ware is of the finest quality of Nickel. Upon this hard, ringing metal, is laid a heavy coating of pure silver.

The Gorham Electro-plated Ware is the best now manufactured, and those who are about to fit up their houses, in town or country, and desire to avoid the care of solid silver, will find it a most desirable and beautiful substitute.

The Gorham Company,
MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS.
ESTABLISHED 1831.

All of their Solid Silver Ware bears the "Sterling" stamp, and is absolutely guaranteed to be 925-1000 pure. Now offered at retail.

SALESROOMS OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 1 BOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

KINDERGARTEN.
NOTICE.

MISS HAINES and MADEMOISELLE DE JANON are happy to announce that they have been so fortunate as to secure the services of MADAME KRIEGE and daughter to continue the experiment of a Kindergarten which they commenced two years ago in connection with their school for young ladies and children.

MADAME KRIEGE is the author of "The Child, an Elucidation of Froebel's Principles of Education," published by E. Steiger, New-York, and, with her daughter, was the pioneer of Kindergarten in Boston. The ladies of their training classes are now employed successfully in different parts of the country.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York

FIREWORKS.

Parties desiring a display for July 4 can be supplied direct from the manufacturer. Goods warranted of the best quality. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Depot E. F. LINTON, No. 112 Chambers st.